A BRIEFE
Diſcovery or Deſcription
Of the moſt Famous Iſland
Of MADAGASCAR or St LAURENCE
in *Aſia* neare unto *Eaſt-India.*

With Relation of the Healthfulneſſe, Pleaſure, Fertility and wealth of that Conntrey, comparable if not tranſcending all the Eaſterne parts of the world, a very Earthly Paradiſe; a moſt fitting and deſirable place, to ſettle an Engliſh Colony and Plantation there, rather then in any other part of the knowne world.

Alſo the Condition of the Natives, their inhabiting, their affability, Habit, Weapons, and manner of living, the plenty, and cheapneſſe of Food, Fleſh, Fiſh; and Fowle, Orenges and Lemonds, Sugar, Amber-Greece, Gold, Tortle-ſhels, and Drugs, and many other Commodities fit for Trade and Commerce, to be had and gotten there at cheaper Rates then in India or elſewhere.

Alſo trading from Port to Port all India and Aſia over, and the great profit gained thereby.

The chiefeſt place in the world to enrich men by Trade, to and from India, Perſia Moco, Achine, China, and other rich Eaſterne Kingdomes. I being the fitteſt place for a Magazine or Store-houſe of Trade between Europe and Aſia, farre exceeding all other Plantations in America or elſewhere.

Alſo the excellent meanes and accommodation to fit the Planters there, with all things needfull and ſuperfluous for backe and belly (out of India neare adjacent, at one fourth part of the price, and cheaper then it will coſt in England; yea, Fat Bullocks, Sheep, Goats, Swine, Poultrey, Rice, (and Wheat and Barley reaſonable, &c.) exceeding cheap, for the value of twelve pence or one ſhilling Engliſh, will purchaſe or buy of the Natives as much as 5, 6, 7 pounds or more in England, in this famous Iſland at their firſt arrivall, which no other Countrey hath afforded.

By *R. B.* and *Francis Lloyd*, Merchants.

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TO

His moſt Royall (and I truſt in God (yet) Moſt Gracious Soveraigne Lord King CHARLES

of England, &c. and to the Right Honourable the Peeres, Lords and Commons Aſſembled in the High and Honourable Court of Parliament.

MOſt Gracious, Sacred and dread Soveraigne, and moſt Honourable pious Peares and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled: The deſpicable condition of my poor Eſtate (ruined through envy, malice, and revenge abroad in India, and cruelly oppreſſed by deep ingratitude, partiality and injuſtice at home in England;) the weakneſſe and infermity of my decrepit perſon (debillitated by along continued ſickneſſe now almoſt ſix yeares compleat) with my ſimple Ignorant and weak underſtanding (yet true loyall hearty affection to my King and Countryes glory and renowne) right Humbly, and in all Lowly and Reverend Submiſſion to Your Highneſſe, and Honours Vertues and Authority, craves pardon and remiſſion for my boldneſſe, in interrupting your moſt

ſerious and moſt weighty affaires of State, with the dull apprehenſion of my zeale and affection to Gods glory, the Honour of my gracious Soveraigne and his moſt Royall Poſterity, and the welfaire and accommodation of my indeared native Country, which hath induced or rather impulſed, and coacted me to come to counſell before I am called, and to lend the opinion of an unintelligent and unfo tunate Merchant, concerning the aptnes, accommodation, and aſſured great benefit of this Kingdom of England by ſettling a conſiderable Plantation in the moſt famous Iſland of the world (Madagaſcar or Saint Lawrence) and that thereby the glory of Almighty, your Majeſties Honour, and the Common-wealths happineſſe may redownd to all the world, as well out of Aſia as Affryca (or rather more and better) in hopefull or aſſured expectation) as out of America and other parts of the world. May it therefore pleaſe your Highneſſe and Honours, to pardon my fervent zeale and affection to this worthy deſigne; which if the Lawes of England did forbid or give cauſion to the projectors of new buſines to the Common-wealth, under paine of loſſe of life if their projects proved hurtfull to the ſame (as that (as I take it) of the Lacedemonians or ſome other well govern-

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ed Common-wealth (and ſuch law perhaps not hurtfull to this Kingdome) yet would I adventure without any hope or expectation, to my ſelfe of reward or accomodation to) exhibit this project (ſo apparently beneficiall to the common-wealth in my own ſtrong confident opinion) If ſo be it ſhould pleaſe, his Royall Majeſty and the Honourable High Court of Parliament, to undertake it as abuſineſſe of State and of great conſequence to this Kingdoms its welfare and Indempnity.

To inſiſt upon a large Epiſtle were obnoxious to Your Majeſty, and Honours weighty and importent affaires, and my dull apprehention, with the tymorouſneſſe of my deep offence in ſuch bold preſumption, forbids me to take that unpleaſing task upon me, I verily acknowledge it a tranſcendent, haughty preſumption in me to exhibit ſo rude and unpolliſht a Pamphlet to Your Highneſſe and Honours peruſall (yea to the meaneſt of the Honourable Houſe of Commons) which though it cannot expect gracious acceptance from any, yet if it incurre not unto me thereby Your Majeſties and Honours juſt indignation, for my impulſed zeale to my King and Countryes good out of the ſmall experience and weake iniuditious apprehention of my unfortunate travels, untill

ſuch time as more juditious and better intelligent perſons by their more skilfull prevalent perſwaſive pens give better incouragement, for ſpeedy and effectuall means to proceed in ſo weighty (yea moſt hopefull ſucceſſefull) a buſineſſe, I ſhall have ſome cauſe (yet) to rejoyce in the depth of my miſery and affliction; in the meane time my daily earneſt Prayers to God, ſhall be for his abundant bleſſings, ſpirituall and temporall to his Sacred Majeſty, and his moſt Royall Poſterity, the Right Honourable High Court of Parliament, and all His Majeſties true Loyall Subjects; and that the Lord Jeſus would pleaſe to break in peeces the moſt hurtfull Cords of Contention with the ſpirit of truth and concord, and put away from all them that profeſſe his name the offence of quarrels and diſſention among them, that we may be joyned together in one minde, in truth love and Chriſtian Charity, to the praiſe honour and glory of God Almighty; and ſuch ſhall be ever the prayers,

Of Your Sacred Majeſties, and Your Honours moſt Loyall Subject and Servant.

Richard Boothby.

To the Reader.

COurteous Reader, this Booke was intended to have been divulged in Auguſt, anno 1644. *but many lets have impeded the ſame, my owne weakeneſſe of body: the hinderance of a captious licencer, blameing the rudeneſſe of the ſtile and my placeing Madagaſcar in Aſia, which he would needs have to be in Affrica, but whether in Aſia or Affrica I yet reſt unreſolved, by the opinion of ſome Sea-men accounting it in Aſia; ſome detracteneſſe it hath had by long detention of ſome cheiſe member of Parliament, to whom I committed the peruſal, which their multitude of more weighty affaires would not admit time for it's peruſall; and laſtly occaſioned by the viſit (in my long continued ſickneſſe) of an East India Merchant,* Mr. Francis Lloyd *my loving friend, whom I had not ſeen in ſeven yeeres or more before, who heareing of my intention deſired to have a ſight of the rude manuſcript, which after ſome time he returned me and offering to adde ſome what thereunto touching the incouragement for a plantation at Madagaſcar, and the aſſured great bene-*

fit

fit by trade from thence to all parts of the world, by making or ſetling there a Magazine or ſtore houſe for trade into all Chriſtian and heathen Kingdomes, which his free offer I thankefully accepted, knowing his intelligence in the Eaſterne parts of the world, to be ſecond to none of this Nation, he haveing been many times imployed Factor and Purſer of the Admirall ſhip into India, and five times at Madagaſcar, and often viſited thoſe many rich kingdomes, and got great experience in the trades, traſſicke and commerce of them all from place to place, which now he having performed, I have here into inſerted, yet not deſirous to attribute vain glorioufly to my ſelf, nor to detract from his deeper judgement (far beyond my owne) who never was but once in India, and that but one yeare and halfe, that time a cloſe priſoner (not for any crime) but in malice and revenge of a leud Preſident and counſell in India, I have cauſed his advice and intelligence to be marked with ſome marke or ſigne, and his name in the margent, thereby to be diſtinguiſhed and knowne from what is of my owne weake capacity, and ſo to giue him his due deſert far ſurpaſſing mine, and ſecond in that kinde to none in England. Therefore gentle reader I intreat thee to accept both our endeavours and harty well wiſhings, to Gods glory, his Majeſties honour, and the welfare of our endeared native Country in good part, which we referre to thy charitable cenſure.

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Excellent

Excellent Encouragement for Setling an Engliſh Plantation at MADAGASCAR in ASIA.

CHAP. I.

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FOr as much as great talke and rumour hath happened this laſt ſpring, 1644. about divers of his Majeſties ſubjects adventuring to Madagaſcar or Saint Lawrence in Aſia neere unto Eaſt India, and there to plant themſelves as in other parts of America, and that ſome by report are already gone upon that voyage, and for that my ſelfe have been heretofore deſirous to deliver my opinion thereof (in regard of my being and abode upon that Iſland, three moneths or more together) as firſt about eleven or twelve yeares paſt by the right Worſhipfull Doctor *Henry Gouch* maſter of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, whom himſelfe had in his paſſage into Perſia (in company with the right Honourable Sir *Dodmore Cotton* and Sir *Robert Sherley* Ambaſſadors from his Majeſty King *Charles* of England to the King of Perſia) being in that Country, whom I ſatisfied the beſt I could out of thoſe brieſe notes which I had taken, not expecting to have been required my opinion thereof (which otherwiſe

wiſe I would have been more exact and diligent in my obſervations) yet gave him ſome content chiefly (I thinke) with a book I lent him to take a Copy of the writing of the prieſts or religious men there, which Maſter Doctor *Gouch* told me was the antient writing of the Egyptians in Hierogliphycks or Characters of ſtrange ſhapes like beaſts, foules, wormes, ſerpents, &c. or like unto utinſels or tooles of labouring men in ſeverall Vocations, which having peruſed and copied out, he returned to me againe with thanks. Secondly, about ſix or ſeaven yeares paſt, the Honourable *Endimion Porter* and that noble well affected Gentleman Captaine *Iohn Bond*, to that Plantation deſired me to give them ſome of my obſervations in writing (it being at that time when as the right Honourable the Earle of *Arundell*, and other honourable perſons intended to perſwade Prince *Rupert* to undertake that buſineſſe, which no doubt had he performed, would have been more effectuall to Gods glory, more advantage and more honourable and beneficiall unto himſelfe and brethren then to countenance a civill war in this Kingdome ſo much at all times reſpective to him and his family) which though more rudely and more defective for want of my papers loſt, I performed, was acceptably of them alſo received (with the Booke formerly mentioned, which they preſented to his Majeſty as a preſent of ſome reſpect) and though the Booke was groſly charactared and bound up by the ſalvages, yet it coſt me the price of ſix or eight fat Oxen: I alſo gave Maſter *Porter* ſome of the ſalvages weapons as darts, and a long knife about two foot long the blade and haft together, much of an equall length, and alſo a curious India painted Bow and Arrowes, with a Quiver lined with crimſon Velvet, for all which they offered to bring me to his Majeſty to kiſſe his hand, but I denied not thinking my preſent worthy ſo great an honour, and therefore deſired to be excuſed. Thirdly, becauſe I underſtand that M. *Walter Hamond* Chirurgion, who was at the ſame time of my laſt being at Madagaſcar with us in company, hath lately written a booke of the worthineſſe of that Country and the benefit thereof to the incouragement of adventurers, and dedicated the ſame to the noble Gentleman Captaine *Iohn Bond* (which yet I have not ſeene) I have (for the reaſons premiſed) adventured to take in hand to deliver my opinion in writing to publike view (though rudely) and farre inferiour in ſuch abilities to that honeſt able perſon maſter *Hamond*, to the further incouragement of the worthy adventurers and planters that ſhall thinke good to adventure their purſes and

per-

perſons in that right worthy and famous action (which peradventure I may hit upon ſuch incouragements by way of Trade or act of Commerce (more proper to my vocation) as may give more incouragement for the proceedings herein then in any other already ſetled in the parts of America: for as our Engliſh proverbe hath it, That there is no ſervice like to the ſervice of a King, nor no fiſhing comparable to the fiſhing in the Sea. So I will adde a third true proverbe, that there is no trading or commerce equivolent for profit to that of East India and the parts adjacent, and the more beneficiall, by the comodity of the fruitfull rich Iland of Saint Laurence or Madagaſcar, its ſcituation or placing neare India, Perſia, the red Sea, Achin Jaua major, Bantam, Jombee, Maccaſſar, Mallabar, the five Kingdomes as I take it of Decanij, Golicunda, Bengala, and China, &c. and multitudes of rich Kingdomes in and neare India, which being inhabited with Chriſtians would prove the Magazine for trade of all the Orientall parts of the World (as of late Ormus in Perſia was ſo accounted, and at preſent with us in Europe Amſterdam or Holland is held in that eſtimation. And great poſſibility there is (in my ſimple opinion) that what Prince ſoever of Chriſtendome is once really poſſeſt and ſeated in ſtrength in that brave fruitfull and pleaſant Iſland (by computation three times as big as England) may with eaſe be Emperour or ſole monarch of East India, with all her multitude of rich and large Kingdomes, which no doubt but the eyes of many Princes of Europe are fixed upon it, but that great diſturbance in moſt parts thereof (as at preſent unhappily in England) doe hinder and give impediments to their wiſhed deſignes, which in zeale to Gods glory, my Gratious Soveraigne his honour, and my native Country its welfare and proſperity: I from the bottome of my heart wiſh that ſome more learned and perſwaſive pen then mine rude and ignorant, might prevaile with his gratious Majeſty King *Charles*, the right Honourable high Court of Parliament, and all true hearted able perſons of Nobility, Gentry, &c. to take in hand though in theſe obſtructive times to adventure each man ſome ſmall proportion of meanes throughout this Kingdome, which though but ſmall to every particular perſon, yet no doubt would amount to a conſiderable ſum of mony, ſufficient to undergoe that action as a buſineſſe of ſtate, which for the better accomodation therein, that plantation may be ſerved for a time with all neceſſaries both for backe and belly, and alſo ſuperfluity out of India, for one fourth part of a penny, or three parts of four cheaper then out

of England to other plantations in America, as farre diſtant (if I be not deceived) from England as that Country is from India or further. That I may give ſuch advice and incouragement as my weake capacity ſhall conceave, I will deſcend to ſome particulars.

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The Countries ſcituation under the Tropick of Capricorne the healthfulneſſe of the Country, Auguſtines bay a chiefe and excellent harbour for multitude of ſhips, the pleaſantneſſe and fertility of the Country, a ſecond land of Canaan or a Paradice of the world, the Portugals rich trade to Muſſambeg on the coaſt of Malindia.

And firſt to the ſcituation of the place, I mean Auguſtine Bay, the cheife harbour in that Iland, it is ſeated and placed neare the Tropick of Capricorne, in 23 degrees of South Latitude. The Country is (as all thoſe parts ſo neare the Line are) hot, but yet in my opinion not ſo hot as Surrat in India, which lyeth in 21 degrees north latt. neare the Tropick of Cancer, during my abode there above three moneths, in Iune, Iuly, Auguſt and September, 1630. I could ever indure to weare an Engliſh ſuit, and that of cloth, which I could never ſo well brooke in India, and is of ſo healthfull condition or conſtitution, that in almoſt foure moneths of our abode there, being about 460 perſons in two ſhips the Charles and the Ionas, we did not bury one man in all that time (nor to my knowledge) was there any ſicke, and beſides the Company we met with foure ſhips out of England at that place, which continued with us making merry, refreſhing and feaſting about three weekes, in which ſhips could not be leſſe (by my computation) then 600 men at leaſt, and alſo another ſhip that came with us out of India, and abode with us a longer time, and departed from us to returne into India three or foure dayes or ſome ſhort time before the Engliſh fleet came in, containing in her 150 men, yet not one of all theſe great numbers dyed or were ſicke during their abode there to my beſt remembrance. That haven that we all anchored in is called Auguſtines Bay, a very large and ſafe harbour for Shipping (which skilfull ſeamen can diſcribe better then my ſelfe) and may containe (by report of ſome) 1000 or more or many hundred ſaile of ſhips in good and ſure hold for Anchoring, of great depth within a bow ſhoot of ſhore or thereabouts. The Country about the Bay is pleaſant to the view, repleniſhed with brave woods, rockie hils

of

of white marble and low fertile grounds : what is within the land I can ſay little having never beene above a mile from the ſea ſide, but many of our men which have ſtraged further have given their good report thereof, as alſo the fame and report of others that have either read or heard of the riches of this Country, that the ſame aboundeth with mines of Gold and Silver and other minerals : moreover that in the Iſland is a large plaine or champion country of Meadow or Paſture ground as big as all England : which if it be ſo, which I am ſomewhat doubtfull of for the large extent, yet without queſtion very large in many places, muſt by reaſonable conſequence afford multitude and variety of Foules and Beaſts and other creatures for food, cloathing, neceſſary uſe and delight, and no doubt but ſuch low grounds affordeth alſo ſtore of large and ſmall Rivers, Tanks and Ponds repleniſhed with multitude of good Fiſh, water Fowles, &c. and it is apparently manifeſt or very probable by the quantity of brave fat Oxen, Cowes, Sheepe and Goats brought downe and ſold unto us by the natives for refreſhing ſo many people, that the Country is very fertile, ſelling us brave fat Oxen for about eight, nine or tenne pence an Oxe, worth by computation in England, ſix, ſeven, eight, or tenne pounds an Oxe, and after that rate for Goats and Sheepe or a little dearer, they ſold alſo good Capons for three halfe pence or two pence a peece, and excellent good Orenges and Lemmons reaſonable, and the common men dranke good ſtore of Milke (though out of their Callibaſſes not very cleanly) (the Bay or creeke neare the Bay) affordeth us ſtore of excellent Fiſh of many ſorts as Pikes, Mullets, Breames and many others which I cannot call to minde their names : and ſhell-fiſh, as Crawfiſh, Shrimps, Prawnes and ſome Lobſters and ſome Oyſters, and ſure the place affordeth abundance and variety of ſhell-fiſh of ſtrange ſorts, as appeareth by the aboundant divers ſhapes of of their ſhels curious to behold, and the ſhels of eſteeme in England, by *John Tredeſcant* and Maſter *Slade* dwelling about Lambeth, who treaſured up ſuch to pleaſe curious people, and to adorniſh rocks and water-workes in gardens of great perſons, of which ſort Maſter *Slade* had of me (gratis) ſome quantity. And without all queſtion, this Country farre tranſcends and exceeds all other Countries in Aſia, Affrica and America, planted by Engliſh, French, Dutch, Portugall and Spaniards : and is likely to prove of farre greater value and eſteeme to that Chriſtian Prince and Nation that ſhall plant and ſettle a ſure habitation therein, then the Weſt Indies is to the King and

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Kingdome of Spaine. And it may well be compared to the land of Canaan that floweth with milke and hony, a little world of it ſelfe adjoyned to no other land within the compaſſe of many leagues or miles, or the chiefeſt paradice this day upon Earth.

Mr. *Lloyds* Intelligence.

This gallant Iſland of Madagaſcar doth afford theſe ſeverall rich commodities as followeth, Amber-Greece, Gold, (the old Earle of Denbigh brought from this Iſland of Madagaſcar Gold ſand, which he preſented to the Kings Majeſty and the Councel board, and I was at the Councell board, when this Gold ſand was in queſtion and approved of) And there is alſo Tortle ſhels, which doe ſell at Surrat for twelve ſhillings per pound: Copper, Alloes Cicatrina, excellent good Rice, Honey and Wax, Dragons Bloud, divers rich Gums, Ebbany, Sandle wood, Cohooe wood, which doth ſell at Surrat for foure pence per pound; Tamerin, and divers rich Drugs: you may get by ſlaves of both ſexes and timber either to Perſia or elſe to Moco in the red ſea 50000 pounds per annum, and your ſlaves will put you to little charges, for they doe live upon rice and water. This Iſland of Madagaſcar is about nine hundred miles in length. There is many Kings upon this Iſland, the ſouth part of it lies in 25 degrees and 35 min. and the northerne part ſhort of the equinoctiall the inhabitants goes handſome in their accoutrements, and ſpeake the Arabian Tongue, and they have Juncks which they Trade to and fro to the foure Iſlands which lies about thirty leagues off, viz, Joanna, Malalo, Combro and the Majottes: and to the Coaſts of Malindia. The Iſland of Saint Laurence is a gallant place for to have a Magazine or Randezvouze, for the Coaſt of Malindia lies off this Iſland forty or fifty leagues. The Portugals hath a great fortification at Muſſambeg therein, and upon theſe coaſts the Portugals get moſt of their riches, and drives all their Trade in India, otherwiſe it was impoſſible for them to hold out ſo long, becauſe of their great loſſe both by the Engliſh and Dutch. The Portugals drives ſuch a gallant Trade upon this Coaſt from 26 degrees ſouth latitude to 3 degrees north latitude, they get great ſtore of Gold, Elephants teeth, Wax, Amber-greece and divers ſorts of rich Gums and comodities, which coſt the Portugals a very ſmall matter, for they trade with Knives, Bels, Pentathoes, Barbars-aprons, courſe Calicoes, looking-glaſſes, &c. I have beene taking of a Juncke twenty eight yeeres ſince which came from this coaſt of Malindia, laden with Elephants teeth, Amber-greece and rich Gums. The Portugals comming from Muſſambeg

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and bound for India, they alwayes touch at the Iſland of Saint Laurence and there they buy ſlaves for their plantation. I have beene about ſeaventeen yeeres ſince taking of a Junck which was laiden with ſlaves of both ſexes and Sandall wood which came from Muſſambeg and ſo to Saint Laurence and their laden and bound for Goa, as we found by a Portugall paſſe.

If I may be worthy to advice, after a trade is once ſetled at Madagaſcar, what a brave gallant trade may be had upon the coaſt of Malindia three or foure ſmal ſhips may be imployed all the yeere long, coaſting and trading along the coaſt from 26 degree ſouth latitude to 3 degrees north latitude, and putting off courſe Indian commodities may lade your ſhip with rich Commodities much acceptable and vendable in thoſe parts, ſo that you need not to carry any Mony out of England into India.

Chap. III.

Hogs in Malinda have ſtones in their mawes as pretious as rich Jewels, the affection of the inhabitants to our Nation above all others, Portugall Fryers ſlaine to accompany the King of Madagaſcar at his death to heaven, great ſtore of wildo Foule and Turkies, the Envy of the Eaſt India Company againſt a plantation may give the better incouragement thereunto: no Gold Silver nor any rich commodity of ſo high eſteeme in Madagaſcar as red Cornelian Beads.

THe Eaſt India Company they have ſent out about twenty five yeeres ſince Elephants teeth in the ſhip by me, for the Elephants teeth is in great requeſt all over India, the Portugals doe put 2000 Tuns yearely off which they get on the coaſt of Malindia: alſo on this coaſt there are many wilde Hogs, and in the mawes of them there growes ſtones which the Portugals cals *Petra le Porkco*, which is mighty in requeſt and eſteeme in all India and Aſia for expelling of Poyſon. The like thing is not to be had in the world for that purpoſe, for your Beazor ſtone is not in that requeſt by many degrees (and little eſteemed of in thoſe parts) for the Portugals do drive a very great Trade in India and Aſia by this excellent Jem which they call *Petra le Porkco*. I have read of it, and likewiſe in a Manuſcript of the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Row* when he was imployed Lord Embaſſador by His Majeſty King *Iames* into the Eaſt India for to ſetule the Trade for the Eaſt India Company in thoſe orientall parts,

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wherein he doth write farre more at large then I doe expreſſe. It is conceived by divers wiſe men where theſe Hogs are on the coaſt of Malindia, that the ſoyle is very good; and that it doth afford excellent good graſſe, herbs, fruits and drugs, which is the chiefe cauſe of the extraordinary goodneſſe and vertue of the ſtones which growes in the ſaid Hogs mawes, which is in that great eſteeme and requeſt all over India and Aſia that none can parallell it. This ſaid coaſt of Malindia is neare adjoyning to Madagaſcar: likewiſe there is above 1500 Tuns of Wax yeerely which is brought from the coaſt of Malindia to India which is in great requeſt, rich Gums and divers ſorts of Drugs, alſo the Portugals bring great ſtore of very fine Gold and Ambergreece from Muſſambeg to Goa.

So that all the world may underſtand what rich Trade the Portugall hath on the coaſt of Malindia, and hath for this many hundreds of yeares maintained a very ſtrong Garriſon at Muſſambeg, for their is 100 peeces of Ordnance in their Caſtle. I am confident the richeſt and beſt trade the Portugall hath in Aſia cannot parallell this on the coaſt of Malindia, furthermore if Saint Laurence Iſland had once a plantation ſetled, what a brave gallant place of commerce there would be: for this Iſland doth ſtand in the very Center of the World for trade, ye may build ſmall ſhips, for their is good ſtore of Timber, for the Natives doe build Juncks of 200 Tuns a peece at the northermoſt part of this Iſland.

The Country people do love and much affect our Nation. And one *Andrew Pela* who is one of their Kings living neere the bay of Auguſtine (did offer both to Captaine *Weddle* and my ſelfe, if we would come and live with them, that they would let us have ſo much land that would ſerve or maintaine one hundred thouſand men) we had this King aboard the ſhip Charles and made much of him, and gave him a preſent at his returne. In this Kings diſcourſe we found how cruell the Portugals had beene to them, comming a ſhore and carrying men, women and children perforce away: they cannot indure the Portugals, telling me how they did betray them with pictures.

At any time when our ſeamen doe ſhew a picture for to trucke for a ſheepe or the like, they will ſtart backe and run away crying out, Portugals, Portugals, Portugals, for they cannot indure Images. But at the northermoſt part of this Iſland, there were Prieſts and Fryers which did live with them for a time, thinking to convert them: the King of that place departed this life, the Natives of that Country put

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the Fryers and Prieſts to death, telling them the reaſon before they put them to death, becauſe they were religious men, that they muſt prepare themſelves to dye, for to keepe the King company to God, this trick they put upon the Portugals for they are generally hated, I dare ſay no man can give a better or perfecter account then my ſelf, I have ſailed round about this Iſland, and have been a ſhore five ſeverall times, and for the commerce I was the man that did deale for all (or whom I ſhould appoint in my abſence) becauſe we would keepe to our price and not to under rate our dainty commodities, which is the long Cornelions: which five or ſix doe pupchaſe an Oxe worth here in England ten twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen or ſixteen pounds an Oxe, fifteen good Sheepe for the value of nine pence; I have cauſed the Steward of the ſhip to weigh the rump of a ſheepe after it was flayed and it weighted thirty pounds odde ounces.

The tropick of Capricorne lyeth 23 degrees 30 minuits ſouth latitude of Auguſtine bay, where our ſhips ride is juſt under. In this bay there is three bankes very good ground to anchor upon, and many ſaile of ſhips may ride in fifteen fathom water very ſecure; for I have a draught of the bay.

There is good ſtore of refreſhing, Fiſh, Fleſh, and Foule, I gave leave to one of our men to lye a ſhore one night, for to kill foule that comes to rooſt towards the evening in the woods, he killed 35 wilde Turkies in one night, for there is great ſtore of wilde fowle, the place is very healthfull, I have been there when we have come out of Europe, five ſhips together, we have landed at the bay 80 ſicke men, and about 40 of them was lifted in blankets out of the ſhips into the boats and ſo carryed a ſhore, for they were not able to goe nor ſtand, and after they had been but three dayes a ſhore, they were all wel and able both to goe and run, and at this bay I have been many times, there is good watering and wooding that our carpenters did cut downe good timber and ſawed and made both planks and boards, which was uſed aboard our ſhips, I have been ſeven miles up in the land from the bay. I did preſent Mr. *Endimion Porter* with ſome novelties which I got at this bay of St. Auguſtines (viz) Turtle ſhelles which he promiſed to make himſelfe combes with them, alſo I gave him ſome dragons blood and divers ſorts of other gumes, after which he ſent his coach for me and carryed me to the Councell board, and Prince *Rupert* was there at that time, and I did deliver my opinion at that time (and ſince) which buſineſſe was concluded upon and paſt

the Broad Seale for the concluſion, for the Iſland of St. Laurence.

Sr. *Maurice Abbot*, Alderman *Garway*, and foure more of the Eaſt India Company did oppoſe this buſineſſe of Madagaſcar at the Councell board, ſaying this Iſland was very unhealthfull, which I, Mr. *Iohn Cartwright* and *Bartholmew Churchman* did juſtifie, that the ſaid Iſland of St. Laurence was the healthfulleſt place in the world, and the Eaſt India company were blamed for diſparaging this Iſland, &c.

The Northern part of this Iſland is brave good ground and graſſe, and better harbour for ſhipping then Auguſtine bay, and there is the beſt commodities to be had. Rice, Sugar great ſtore, Coco nuts, Plantans, Pomgranets, Woſhee, which we call in India Toddy, and fine good building for their houſes, and fine traffact to and fro with their Junks; I have ſailed two daies and a halfe about three or foure leagues from the ſhore, we ſounded & we had twelve fathoms water, we ſailed in this two dayes and halfe two hundred and thirteen miles, from the northermoſt part towards the ſouthern part of this Iſland; & in this diſtance it did appear to be curious dainty paſture ground, green and full of trees, and fine low levell grounds: this I will juſtifie upon my credit; likewiſe there do lie off this Iſland many ſmall ſpots, rocks and ſmall Iſlands, between St. Laurence Iſland and Maurieious; and there is a great current which doth ſet you to the weſtward.

R. B. his intelligence.

For the inhabitance of this Iſland of Madagaſcar, without queſtion it is well peopled (though about the ſea ſide we ſaw not abone by computation 200 or 300) which live not there continually as we ſuppoſed by their ill accommodated houſes, or booths made of boughs and ſticks, ſmall and low like hogſties or calves coopes; the people are affable and curteous unto us, whatſoever they are unto others; and finding our men ſtragling abroad and not knowing the way back to the ſhips, would peaceably conduct them back to their tents and randezvous, (but yet its dangerous to truſt them two farre) for experience hath taught our nation, the treachery of the Salvages in Virginia and new England &c, yet 10 or 12 of our men made motion to our Admirall Captain *Iohn Weddall*, of their willingneſſe to abide there untill more ſhipping came to diſcover the country, if ſo be he would furniſh them with armes and neceſſaries but he and the reſt (chiefe in the fleet) thought it not good to adventure them, although the natives deſired Captain *Weddall* to abide there and be their King and Governour, and to take their parts in battle againſt other Salvages which they accounted their enemies.

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They live as we conceive by tribes or families, and the eldeſt are moſt in eſteem with them, and their Captaine was *Andream Pela* the chiefe of note at the ſea ſide, who ſold us but reaſonable cattell at our forementioned prizes; but our long aboad there cauſed more (further inland men) to come downe and to trade with us, bringing us better cattell at cheaper rates, with Capons, Orenges and Leamonds, which before we wanted, and his name was *Maſſy Chora*, whom *Andream Pela* would have had us to make war againſt, telling us he came to rob them of their treaſure and jewels, being Indian red cornelion beads, both round and long ſquared, which are of moſt precious eſteem with them, ſleighting Gold, Silver, Braſſe, Iron, or other mettals, or glaſſe beads, or Corrall, or Amber beads, or any other toyes, unleſſe they may have them gratis.

Theſe long red cornelion beads &c, muſt be provided before hand in India, or elſe the people that come thither for refreſhment or for plantation, muſt not expect their accomodable and deſired refreſhments. At our voyage outwards we wanted them, and could get none or very few cattell, and they old and leane, for ſilver and corral beads of forty times the vallue of cornelions, which they call at St. Laurence Haranga, and were to be bought in India for eight ſhillings or ten ſhillings per hundered or there abouts, for which, about ſix, ſeven, or eight of them a fat Oxe as aforeſaid might be bought, but at our returne we were well furniſhed with them and wanted not for them, excellent ſuſtenance for our ſelves, and the foure Engliſh ſhips that met with us, which otherwiſe they muſt have miſſed of their refreſhment, and have been forced as we were outward bound to ſaile to the Iſlands of Commoro, Ioanna or Malala, where of a ſalvage nation about 200 leagues diſtant, we were forced to buy worſe cattell for forty or fifty ſhillings a peice, in royalls of eights, then a St. Laurence for a few beads as aforeſaid.

Chap. IIII.

The comlineſſe of the Natives *though naked, yet perſonable and of pleaſant countenance, their weapons not dangerous or of great annoyance, their ſmall uſe and unskilfullneſſe in labour or manufacture, great probability of ſugar and ſpices at* Madagaſcar, *the praiſe of the Iſland comparable with the land of Canaan.*

THe Inhabitants both Men and Women are of a comely feature in perſon, and amiable countenance as in many places of

Europe, only black, or rather tauney, naked and without cloathing, onely a ſmall covering to hide their ſhame, by a girdell or skin about their loynes, or a rag or clout tacked in before and behind between their legs to hide their nakedneſſe, unleſſe ſome cheife women amongſt them, having a piece of ſtriped Callico cloath or pintado tacked about their loynes and reaching down to their knees or ſhorter. Their Háranga or Cornelion beads, they weare about their necks and in their eares, ſtringed ſo long that they reach below their breſts, or lower, according to their abilities, ſome having more choyce clear red cornelion then others, whereof in their bargains they are very choyce to pick out the moſt cleareſt & freeſt from ſpots; their hayre both of men and women is decently cut, and formed not much unlike to our Cavalero faſhion at preſent in England, ſhort before, long on the ſides and longeſt of al behinde, which both ſhort and long being platted or breaded as gentle women, hath their haire in three plats, becometh them well, and they have on the tops of their heads a parcell of haire almoſt or about halfe a foot long ſtanding upright by tying or rowling it about with a thred or ſilke, or ſome kind of ſtring.

Their weapons are darts of ſeverall ſorts, ſome biger and ſome leſſer, ſome broad and pointed like lances, and ſome leſſer bearded like fiſh hooks or broad arrow heads; which the ſmaller that are bearded I have ſeen them dart fiſh ſwimming in a ſhallow place of the ſea near the ſhore, and by a line tied to their dart drawn them up out of the water; they alſo have knives long and narrow but not fit to ſtab withall but rather to cut withall as a bill, but of theſe I ſaw not many, not above two or three, but of darts ſome men may and doe carry with them of both ſorts halfe a dozen or there abouts, but few that carry aboue one two or three which are not dangerous, unleſſe at a neer diſtance, and yet cannot come with that violence or ſwiftneſſe but may be avoyded by ſtepping aſide or by putting by with a ſtaffe or the like; and their bodies being naked are ſubject to all annoyance of the like or better armes of offence. There heads being uncovered and the mornings cold untill about eight of the clocke or later, they hover together about fires which they quickly kindle, by taking of a ſmall round ſtick no bigger then a tobacco pipe, at the middle or thicker end, which ſet with one end upon a broad piece of wood or chip, and rowling the longer round ſtick hard in the palmes of their hands upon the other piece of the wood the heat thereof preſently kindleth fire, which with other dry combuſtible ſtuffe ready at hand.

hand they kindle a fire to warme them, or to dreſſe their meat, which is very ſlovenly, taking it cut out of an Oxe, with the head of a great dart (with which they will quarter an Oxe preſently, and hit the joynts ſo juſtly as it is not to be conceived, unleſſe a man ſaw it) and lay their pieces a little upon the coales, and eat it better halfe raw, and full of aſhes, yet ſome I think they ſeeth, for I have ſeen among them a kind of pots or kettles, which whether of earth or mettall (being very black) I cannot tell, for I never handled them, and whether made in the Country or brought unto them by Portugalls or ſome heathen nation is uncertain. The fat or ſuet of their cattell they ſave, and the better ſort of them rub their heads and haire every morning therewith, which lieth in lumps upon them untill the heat of the Sun melt it, and then it moyſtneth their heads and diſcendeth over their bodies, which they alſo greaſe or annoint, and thoſe of the better ſort that doe ſo their bodies are ſmooth, plump and decent, but ſtrong of ſmell, and they that want that meanes are the poorer ſort or ſlaves among them have their bodies of an ill aſpect, dry and ſcurvy, parched with the Suns heat, and feeding more hard and courſly, (of what we know not but of durty gutts or puddings) have their bellies ſwolne as if they had the dropſy: and though they have good ſtore of fat cattell yet the poorer ſort of people are very hungry, for they will lye about our tents and gather up the worſt ſcraps we caſt away, and in their Cannowes will lie about the ſhips calling out for Tellahenna and Tellaffunga (as I take it meat and bread) which the mariners and others for their diſport will fling them out neats feet which they regard not, and dry marrow bones or the like which will ſpeedily ſink, for which they will ſuddainly leape out of their boats and dive a great depth after them and bring them up in one hand, their Cannowes or boats are made of one piece of timber long and narrow like a hogs trough, upon the upper part whereof they faſten two ſticks a croſſe, their boats half a yard or more from each end, about two yards long or longer, and upon each ſide to meet with the ends of theſe ſtaves or ſticks they faſten two more which ſtay up their boats from overturning and doe ſo leake that they ſit in water, and continually ladeth out water, and one or two more ſit therein with little paddles not much bigger then ſhittle cock battle-dores to row with all.

They make little uſe of labour or manufactures, and thoſe of ſmall value, I have ſeen a carpenter (for ſo I may term him) making a Cannow or a boat of a piece of timber like a hogs trough (as afore-

ſaid) having no better a toole then a little axe, ſuch as children or youth may play withall, the Iron or bit thereof not above two inches bread which muſt needs make long labour. I have alſo ſeen a Smith at work to make dart heads in a ſtrange manner, having no other toole that I could ſee but only a ſtone for the anvill and an other for his hammer; and for his bellowes two hollow canes about three quarters of a yard long, and about the thickneſſe and roundneſſe of a mans legge or thigh, which being placed together cloſe to a little fire, with ſmall holes to let the winde out at the bottome; they had to drive the winde out two ſtaves like churme ſtaves, wrapt about halfe the length of the ſtaves at the bottome, with a ſheepes or goats skin the wool ſide outward, (like a ſponge as gunners at ſea uſe to wipe their guns and make them cleane) which being lifted up and preſſed downe againe forces out the winde as aforeſaid. And alſo as I remember I ſaw one weaving as if it had been our poore people or beggers in England, ſitting in high wayes weaving courſe tape, ſo he weaved narrow ſtriped ſtuffes of cotton yearn about a quarter of a yard broad, which I ſuppoſe they ſew two or three breadths together to make coverings for the better ſort of people their ſhame or nakedneſſe. Where they have their materialls is uncertaine, whether gotten in the Country, or brought unto them by Portugalls or other Nations, what other food they have beſides Fleſh and Fiſh, as Corne Rice and other ſorts of Graine is doubtfull, yet there we ſaw ſome of them have ſome ſmall quantities of Rice and Grauances (ſo called in India) which are a kinde of ſmaller ſort of Beans, and of much uſe for diet in India, and in the Engliſh houſe at Surrat they eat them being young, buttered inſtead of green Peaſe, but are not ſo pleaſant as our peaſe when they grow old or at the worſt. I have alſo ſeen ſome at one time knawing and ſuck green Sugar-canes, which is a certainty that Sugar-canes grow there, and perhaps quantity of Sugar may be made thereof, and no doubt but vines are in the Country, for I have ſeen ſome wilde Vines growing upon the rockie hills in Auguſtine Bay, ſome of our people have ſaid that they have heard it from the Portugals that the Country doth afford Pepper and other Spices, which our Engliſh alſo doe affirme who have been far within the land, ſailing ſome dayes journey in a large navigable River, where they met as they reported many people offering them cattell for a halfe or one forth part the price we paid for them at Auguſtine Bay, and having ſhewed the Natives Pepper, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, they made

made shew to them of store in that Country, certaine daies journey or nights sleepes distant, by winking and putting their heads under their hands, and pulling them back againe, they report also of large plaine pastures and medowes repleniſhed with cattell of all sorts, Beeves, Sheepe and Goats feeding thereon, and without all question the Country lying in or near the same degree of Lattitude or distance form the Line as India, doth produce the same fruits, as Coco-nuts Plantans Musk-millions and other pleasant Millions as great as our English Pumpeons, and also the Toddy trees which produce as good liquors as white wine and sugar, with which in regard of the cheapneſſe thereof in India, our English & Dutch Marriners drink so much of it as to be often drunk or foxed therewith. The Country extends it self in length from about 11 & halfe degrees south lat. to 26 degrees. In which large extent it comprehends many famous Countries that lie either under the Line, or under or neer both Tropicks, and so by consequence must in likelyhood (or rather assured probability) participate of the fertillity, pleasure and wealth of them all; if not antecede transcend and superabound them all, being indeed the paradice of the World, especially being once inhabited with Christians or civill people, skilfull in Agriculture and manufactures, and all sorts of Mecannick labourers and handicrafts.

In further commendation thereof I will make bold (I hope, without offence) to extoll it as Moses did the land of Canaan, it's a good land, a Land in the which Rivers of waters and Fountaines spring out of vallies and Mountaines, a Land of Wheat and Barley, of Vineyards, of Fig-trees and Pomgranets, a Land of Oile Olive and Honey, a Land wherein thou shalt eat without scarcity, neither shalt lack any thing therein, a Land whose stones are Iron, and out of whose Mountains thou shalt dig Brasse.

Chap. V.

The Idolatrous worship of God, or the Devill, the Natives addicted to theft and robbery. A project of the Bishops deposed to plant at Madagascar, Madagascar sauegard rashly attained unto.

Thus in truth without dissimulation have I shewed what my memory doth at present call to minde, having lost or given away such briefe notes or papers which I had taken at my being there, yet one thing more I call to minde which I may not forget,

get, touching their manner of Idolatry or deviliſh Worſhip and Sacrifice, which ſome of our people conceives was rather to the Devil (not to hurt them) then to God; but I am not altogether of their opinion, but rather think the contrary, by their feaſting and rejoycing a little before our departure, as a kind of thanksgiving to their Idol God or Gods, for the benefit they accrewed by the trading they had with us, and praying for our proſperity and often return as ſome were opinionated, the circumſtance I will declare as brief as I can and as my memory doth beſt ſerve me; one morning the Salvages killed an Oxe (and I doe not remember that I did ſee or heare that during our abode there that they killed many other) and a poſt about eight or nine foot high was ſet up near their booths upon which the head and hornes of the Bullock were placed and the poſt all daubed with the blood thereof & the Oxe cut out and divided among the better ſort of them and eaten halfe raw and half broyled upon coales and full of aſhes, and whether before or after their feaſt (for I have forgotten) they came out of the woods from their booths into a plaine a bow ſhoot or two from their habitation, where were ſtuck up in a row about 50 or 60 great poles as big as the bigger ſort of Hop-poles, all the bark pilled off and made white and were placed by computation about foure yards a ſunder and between every pole about three foot diſtance a ſtone about the bigneſſe of a great Turnip or Apple placed in a ſtreight row and in the middle of the poles a croſſe pole layed about a yard or an ell high whereon they hanged all or many of their Chains of Beads or Haranga and neer unto having their Alter of Beades (as I terme it) before them ſat all the Ancient Men Women and Children, and on the other ſide of the Alter and poles was two Companies of young men about 20 or 30 or more in a company, each having a dart in his hand and ranked as I take it by three in a ranke or row, each Company being diſtant from the other about 4 or 5 roddes or more, being thus ſet in a comly poſture they ſang and danced keeping even ſtroke and action with their feet and hands according to their tune, (as I have ſeen in a market Towne in the Country where I was borne, divers Gentlemen, &c. aſſociated together having for their pleaſure a noyſe of Muſitions playing before them with every one a cipreſſe hatband (then in faſhion) put over their faces dance the meaſures through the Market, and chiefeſt ſtreets in the town, (and ſo into an Inne and Tavern to make merry together,) theſe Salvages keeping as even meaſure proportionably

nably to their ſound or ſinging as the other doe to their muſicke.

And in many poſtures of their dancing they would make ſhew of fight or defiance one company againſt the other, preſenting their darts againſt each other, and ſometimes againe of a ſuddaine both ſides gathering themſelves into a round ring and laying their heads together as at a conſultation, and then ſuddenly againe fall into their poſture of daneeing as decently as a company of trained Souldiers into their ſeverall poſtures, and each party had of their ſide a Trumpeter ſounding with a confuſed harſh noiſe, a large crooked Rams horn.

Their Prieſts (as I call them of one which I bought a book as aforementioned) laying their fore fingers upon one of the ſtrange ſhapes or characters therein, would preach or read a lecture or homily upon that text a good ſpace, and then remove his finger to another, this feaſting dancing or ſacrificing was upon a ſudden diſſolved by reaſon the multitude of our men on ſhoare who hearing of theſe ſports, came flocking thither apace to ſee them, but the Salvages fearing (as I conceive) leaſt our men ſhould rob them againe of their Haranga, which they prized as deare as we doe Diamonds and other rich Jewels; tooke them all from their Alter and departed againe to their tents or booths and ſo this exerciſe ended: yet a word or two concerning their Juſtice or puniſhing of offenders, their chiefe Captain or Commander had loſt out of his booth ſome of his Jewels which were found ſtollen by a young maide or girle belonging to an other man either his daughter or ſlave, the Father or Maſter of the maide to cleare himſelfe as innocent of the fact, tooke his lance or great dart and preſently ſlew the girle (ſurely it was not his owne daughter but rather his ſlave, elſe though a Barbarian, he could not have been ſo cruell to his owne fleſh and blood); and this may give ſome teſtimony that they have ſome kind of government or law among them: but yet they are adicted to theft and robbery, is againe apparent; for when they met our men in the woods although they did them no harme, yet they would ſearch their pockets for beads and rob them of them, and yet bring them downe to their ſhips when they could not well tell how to finde the way.

And my ſelfe ſtanding among our ſhips Purſers and others, buying cattell for the ſhips proviſion, and having a chaine of beads in my hand, a young man ſnacht at them to have gotten them from me but miſt of his purpoſe and ran away, but one of our men in company ſtanding by ſhot an arrow after him but miſt him, and we never ſaw his face again.

It is great pitty ſo pleaſant and plentifull a Country ſhould not be inhabited with civil people or rather Chriſtians; and that ſo brave a Nation of perſon and countenance (onely black or tauny) ſhould be ſo blindly lead in their devotions, being as ſome ſuppoſe Mahometans in regard of their manners and cuſtomes of circumciſion, or rather as ſome ſuppoſe deſcended from Abraham by his Wife, or Concubine, *Keturah*, whoſe children begotten of her becauſe they ſhould not be a let or impediment to the promiſed ſeed by Iſaack: Abraham did ſend them away to inhabit in the Eaſt (as Scripture mentioneth.) A happy thing it were both for them and this Kingdome if that project had or ſhould goe forward which a Gentleman of Huntington ſhire bred a Merchant, in love told me & I e heard of it from others (or rather as I underſtand it from Biſhop *Moretons* own mouth) that if the Biſhops of England (lately diſmiſſed from voting in Parliament, and tyrannizing in temporall authority) ſhould ſtill continue in diſreſpect with King and Parliament, they or moſt part of them would goe and plant a Colony in Madagaſcar, or in Saint Laurence, and indeavour to reduce thoſe ignorant ſoules to Chriſtianity; which God grant that by them or others ſuch a pious deſigne may ſpeedily take effect, and that there may be among Chriſtians there ſeated, more harmonious concord in Religion then in Virginia (by report) hath lately hapned, where diſagreeing in points of Religion as at preſent unhappily in England they have taken up armes one ſide againſt the other, and ſlaine of themſelves or killed by the Natives 1700 which is doubted the Virginians will make uſe of ſuch diſcention and cut all their throats on both ſides, and ſo the loſſe unrecoverable to this Kingdome, of that famous plantation; and excellently accommodated, after 40 or 50 yeares, or more hard durance of many the firſt Planters, (which God forbid) and grant better newes to ſucceed; and that theſe Countries already planted and this moſt hopefull at Saint Laurence may be ſpeciall receptacles and ſuccours to truly religious Engliſh Proteſtants, if it ſhall pleaſe God to puniſh the Nation for the crying ſinnes thereof, by the prevalence of Malignants tirannous Papiſts which God avert. By loſſe of my papers, and notice taken therein of things convenient to the furtherance of a Plantation at Saint Laurence, I am deprived of ſome good parts of their language or ſpeech, which in my conceit was not difficult to attaine; but peruſing an old table booke I found ſome few words of their language, penned downe for my remembrance, which

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are ſomewhat difficult at preſent to reade, being 14 yeares agoe written in ſuch imperfect Manuſcript,

Yet I thought it not amiſſe to penn downe what I have lately found, which with the helpe of others eſpecially of one *William Caſey* late Purſer of an Indian ſhip, who took more paines therin then my ſelfe (if his papers can be found) will give ſome light therein to the helpe of others that will endeavour to attaine the knowledge thereof; the particulars which I have now found I will here manifeſt ſo well as I can.

Viz (nooroon no zeff) *how call you this.*
Tona *a man.*
Codez *a woman.*
Tope *a childe.*
Coma *a houſe.*
Oſe or Angomba *a cow.*
Goſe *a ſheepe.*
Cowhee *bread.*
Camba *water.*
Bingta or Sooa *the head.*
Nunqua *the eye or eare.*
Toee *the noſe.*
Umqua or Songe *the lips.*
Coonqua or Niffa *the teeth.*
Goma or Soca *the chin.*
Coaqua or Effena *the arme.*
Cabed *the elbow.*
Unaqua or Tanga *the hand.*
Hongko *the finger.*
Chamkee or Noeno *the breaſt.*
Oneoma *the necke.*
Hicuma or Toa *the belly.*
Coa or Ungoote *the knee.*
Noo or Vote *the leg.*
Iqua or Kambo temba *the foote.*
Hica or Vota *the yard or virill.*
Charaqua *the cod.*
Anatnicke *the little finger.*
Voylee *the buttocke.*
Lemboſhe *the backe.*
Sowkee *the ſhoulder.*
Miſe *yea.*
Maligna *a roote that ſmells ſweete and is like a bulruſh.*
Moade *a chaine of ſmall beades.*
Voyla *haire.*
Maca *an eye.*
Saffee *an eare.*
Leela *the tongue.*
Hoho *the thumbe.*
Fala tanga *the palme of the hand.*
Choroqua *the nailes of the hand.*
Syra *ſalt.*
Humeray *to morrow.*
Soo *a pot.*
Pingbara *a gun.*
Vyra *a ſword.*
Fajaro *a little dart.*
Leffo or Mura *a lance or great dart.*
Caba *a hat or cap.*
Lomba *cloaths.*
Memma *a cloake or skin.*
Hoboqua *ſhooes or ſlippers.*
Aqua *an arrow.*
Fenga or Talle *a rope.*
Siffe *a knife.*

Hicha *a bow.*
Hehoo *a turnſpit.*
Acuto *to dart.*
Renova *milke.*
Hihoo *a ſmall fiſh.*
Longora *a great fiſh.*
Hirhoree *braſſe.*
Chichata or Ruttee *naught.*
Chara *good.*
Longasba *a good man or friend.*
Laga Rattee *a bad man or foe.*
Cheruſe *nay.*
Calibus *a bottle cup or basket.*

CHAP. VI.

Great incouragement to the plantation, the cheapeneſſe of cloathing or apparrell to be had out of India for the uſe of the planters, the rich attire for perſons of quality to be had there exceeding cheape, all ſorts of hearbs roots fruits and foules to be had in plentifull abundance in Madagaſcar, trees yeelding great ſtore of pleaſant liquor nothing inferiour to wine and ſugar in England, the excellent vertue of India Mirabolins.

TO the furtherance of this renowned plantation, theſe advantageous comodities, benefits, and accommodation as followeth (far above other plantations) are inducements ſufficient to perſwade pious virtuous rich men and others that deſire the advancement of Gods glory, the honour of their Soveraigne Prince the the welfare of their owne native Country, the inrichment of themſelves and their poſterity and the charitable reliefe of Gods poore Elect upon Earth to enterprize this worthy action.

And in the firſt place the Country is healthfull and pleaſant, Secondly its already of it ſelfe furniſhed with moſt chiefe things neceſſary to ſuſtenance of mans life, eſpecially, Beefe Mutton Goates Poultry Fiſh and Fowle. Thirdly it affordeth Oxen for preſent tillage (the chiefeſt of all wants in all other plantations) which no other hath done or affordeth. Forthly it is as near or nearer to India then other plantations to England, where all things either for neceſſity or ſuperfluity are to be had for the fourth part of the price, and leſſe then in England, or other Chriſtian Kingdomes; as Rice and excellent dainty food (as it is cookt in India) whereof Kings and great men daily eate with pleaſure and contentment and never ſurfet therein; Wheat Barley and other ſorts of graine and good rack, and excellent ſtrong drinke made of Rice, which mixed with Sugar, water and Leamonds or ſurrop of lymes, or drunk alone, all which are to be had exceeding cheape, with all manner of ſpices makes a plea-

a pleaſant, wholeſome drinke, ſurpaſſing any wine to be had in London of which good uſe may be made (though water there is more contentfull, it being ſo good and better then in England) untill beere made of mault by barly may be brought to perfection which may ſuddenly be effected as I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

Alſo from India may be had cloathing fit for thoſe warme Countries to maintaine a man or woman neately comely and cleanly for twenty ſhillings a yeare and under, nay I dare make it good for ten ſhillings a yeare, bedding exceeding cheape and dainty either for cotton wool', or ſilke cotton, far better and more deſired then fetherbeds or down-beds, and coverlids (whereof in thoſe warme countries they vſe but few) of all prizes and curioſities even fine dainty quilts for five ſhillings a piece, ſheets and all ſorts of linnen ſo cheape and fine that no part of the World affords the like. Againe good ſhirts whiter and finer for meane people at eight ten or twelve pence a piece, and cheaper, and not ſo fine and white to be had in England for three or foure times dearer in price (my ſelfe have worne no other theſe ſixteen yeeres of which ſix of three ſhillings a piece have laſted me continually three yeeres together, of the like fineneſſe not to be bought under twelve ſhillings a ſhirt or dearer in England, ſhooes of Engliſh faſhion for ſixpence a paire, and bootes for two ſhillings a paire, capps or mounteirs light and eaſie, and farre better then ſtiffe heavie hats made of ſattin and taffaty, fine painted linnen, &c. quilted or inbroydered much cheaper then hats.

The better ſort of people that affect to cloath themſelves, wives and children in rich gentile faſhion, may doe it of ſattin taffaty wrought damaske blacke, or coloured, and rich ſtuffes mixt with gold & ſilver threed; at cheaper rates then with our cheape Engliſh cloath or ſtuffes. Jewels of all ſorts, Pearls Diamonds and other rich ſtones with curious bracelets for Gentlewomen; and others of Chriſtall agget, Jaſper, Cornelion, red and white, and Elutropian ſtones, &c. cheape, with rings and pendants of the ſame, ſo cheape that I have ſold that in England (to be ſold againe by Exchange men and Goldſmiths) for five or ten ſhillings a ring or pendant which have not coſt me in India above a penny or two pence per ring or pendant; likewiſe Eſtredges feathers, for womens fannes or for uſe of Gentlemen, Captaines, Souldiers, and other uſes, &c. with curious paper or leather fannes guilded and painted; with brave Cabanets of Jvory, Ebony, and Sandall wood, &c. artificially inlayed with mother of

pearle, Aggets and other ſtones and Jvory, ſo cheape as cannot be imagined, with all dainty purſumes of Civit, Muske, Amber-greaſe (and roſe water in abundance) extraordinary cheape; which I hope will induce Lords, Ladies, Knights Gentlemen, Gentlewomen, Farmers, Artificers and Manufactors to put on a reſolution to undergoe a pleaſant eaſie voiage of three or foure moneths; which Portugals, Dutch, Danes, &c. have undertaken, to far remoter parts at great danger and hazard to plant themſelves, and in no compariſon for profit and pleaſure with Madagaſcar or Saint Laurence. I pray God the Kings Majeſty and the State of this Kingdome may take it into ſpeedy conſideration, leaſt they be prevented by ſome other Nation (who no doubt have curious eyes and intents to this deſigne) as of late the right honourable the Earle of Southampton, and the noble Gentleman Mr. *John Craven*, brother to the right honourable the Lord *Craven*, who intending to ſend out ſhips and Planters to the Iſland of Mauritious beyond Saint Laurence, and had diſburſed many thouſand pounds to that intent, yet neglecting ſpeedy opportunity the Dutch hearing of their honourable deſigne made more ſpeedy haſt and prevented them, and have now planted in that Iſland to their great renowne and accommodation (in time) and great loſſe to thoſe honourable perſons and this Nation.

All ſorts of fruits, hearbs, rootes and flowers (of great eſteeme in India) of what Nation ſoever, may be tranſported thither, and will aſſuredly grow in ſo rich and fruitfull grounds, and for more ſpeedy growth; if thoſe tranſported out of Europe or England faile, at the firſt for want of skill to preſerve the ſeed &c. in regard of the length of the voiage, yet thoſe out of India (not above one fourth part of the way) may be brought good both to ſow or to plant, as raddiſh, lettice, carrets, turnips, onions, muſtard ſeed, and many other of more worth then theſe in England. And no doubt but this Iſland affords (if nor may eaſily be tranſported thither) thoſe excellent trees for good and pleaſant liquor, drink, as Toddy and Palmito trees, which trees diſtill, by art taken from them plenty of excellent drinke, no way inferiour if not better then white wine and ſugar, eſpecially the Palmito wine; but the Toddy wine (except ſome of the beſt ſort) taſteth as if it did come out of Hornes, & therefore (if not there already) may be tranſported the Coco nut tree, which yeeldeth a nut as big as a childs head, whoſe kernell is excellent meate, and of that fruite is made alſo oile, vinegar and other dainties, and the tree it ſelf

yeelds

yeelds threed or yarne fine and courſe, to make ropes, cordage, cables for ſhips and many other uſes. There may be alſo had many other trees of excellent fruits as Mirabolins, and Plantans, which our Engliſh tearm them Apples of paradice, wherewith the Serpent beguiled Eve, the Mirabolins and Plantans from the trees are farre dantier in taſt then our Apricocks, and what they are preſerved, are well known to Confectioners and Phiſitions, for health and pleaſure. The Plantan growes by cluſters as a 100 or more or leſſe together, as big as a large beane cod, and is ſo pleaſant in taſt, cutting it in ſmall pieces, as parſnips to butter, men uſe to eate it contirually at meales, with viniger, pepper and ſalt, to abate the ſweetneſſe, and the tree being about the bigneſſe of a reaſonable Apple tree, beares no boughs but great leaves an ell long, or longer, and both leaves and body are excellent meat for Cowes, for the body is no harder then a well growne cabbidge, and may be cut downe by a good ſword at a blow; two or three, my ſelfe have cut down many at Moalala to carry aboard the ſhip, to feed cattell that we bought their to preſerve.

There is five ſorts of Mirabolins the one is like our Apricocks or great plum, the ſtone is eight ſquare, it is an excellent preſerve and in great requeſt, and ſells very deare in Perſia and elſe where, the other foure ſorts is uſed in phiſicke, the Doctors and Drugſters can tell the ſeverall names, vertue and quality concerning the foure elements of mans body, in India there is ſome of theſe Marabolins worth fifty or a hundred pound a piece, which holding in the parties hand which is ſicke, will cure him of his diſeaſe ſuddenly or forthwith, either of the bloody flux and feaver and two other diſeaſes which I have forgotten. Mr. *Lloyd*, his intelligence.

Now for to make it appeare, the curious vertue of theſe foure ſorts of Marabolins which cures diſeaſes holding them in the hand is thus; at the time of the yeare when they prune or lop their trees they doe cut off all the branches and boughs only one ſprig left, and it is a hundred to one that the tree beares, for if one tree beares, a hundred will not but die, but commonly one in a hundred will beare: but one or two Mirabolins at the moſt will grow upon that one ſprig of the tree, for all the vertue doth grow out of the tree into one or two Mirabolins, which are of the bigneſſe of an Apple which will cure ſeverall diſeaſes holding of one of theſe Mirabolins in the hand of the party which is ſick. This is very true and certaine, which divers Banian Doctors and Brachmans hath told me, they are very deare and

ſcarce:

ſcarce for to be had : for great men in the Country doe buy them, if any of our Engliſh Doctors did but know the vertue of theſe great Mirabolins, they would be worth a thouſand pounds a piece and it would be a preſent for a King.

But for the foure ſmall ſorts of Mirabolins are in great plenty in India and very cheape, for I bought three thouſand weight after the rate of a farthing a pound, and ſold them here in England for three ſhillings foure pence a pound by the great, which the Drugſters ſells them for ſix ſhillings eight pence per pound. I do believe their be divers trees of Marabolins which doe grow on the Iſland of St. Laurence, or elſe they may be eaſily planted, by reaſon the clymat doth agree with India : for their be many ſorts of trees, and plants, which grow in the Iſland of Madagaſcar which do grow in India ; and equal of taſte and goodneſſe.

The defect of Cammels, Horſes, Aſſes, Mules, Elephants, Buffels, and Perſia ſheepe (of high eſteem in India,) may have their race or breed from Perſia, and bred up in Saint Laurence ; and (a more rich and fruitfull Country) will yeeld a great price in India and brought to Saint Laurence by Engliſh or Indian ſhipping at cheape rates. a Horſe in Perſia, to be bought for 5 6 7 or 8 pounds is worth in India 20 30 40 50 or 60 pounds or more, according as they prove.

Chap. VII.

The cheapeneſſe of all ſorts of cattell and food at Madagaſcar, the Turkies before mentioned in Mr. Lloyds *intelligence are not ſo large and good as ours, and I rather accompt the Saints or ſuch like fowle but being all over ſpecked blacke and white our people give them the name of Turkies, the great benefit to be made by dayries at Madagaſcar, with the meanes to accommodate the making of butter and cheeſe in that hot Country, as alſo for poudering of Beefe and brewing of good Beere.*

The Perſia ſheepe are of great price in India, and their skins are as ſoft as ſilke, and curiouſly curled, of mixt colour blacke and white, inclining to gray, are of great eſteem in Chriſtian cold Countries, I ſaw the Palſgrave or Prince Elector ſitting at dinner in winter with his Majeſty King Charles, having his coate lined with them, whereupon I ſent to a friend in Perſia to ſend me a few who ſent me ſeven, which coſt there about ſixteen ſhillings a piece, which M. *Ganthorne* the Kings Furrier ſeeing, would needs buy them of

of me, and gave me thirty three ſhillings a piece for them, and more I might have had if I would have urged him, which race once gotten and breed in ſo rich a country at no charge, muſt needs be very beneficiall to the planters, beſides the accommodation of their dainty fleſh, better then any other mutton in the Eaſtern parts of the world, equall or better then our Engliſh mutton, having a curious meate in their great and weighty tailes, weighing a ſtone two or three in weight, or more in ſome as I have heard reported. And Saint Laurence Oxen (eſpecially white) to be bought there for twelve pence per piece or there abouts, would yeild in India the larger ſort twenty pounds per pieee; my ſelfe had a couple of white Oxen in India to draw my Coach, for which I refuſed 45 pounds, and the tallow and skins of theſe Oxen to be tranſported for England coſting nothing there, will redound to great profit of the planters. Theſe Oxen and Cowes both of India and Saint Laurence, have bunches upon or between their ſhoulders, like Cammels, of dainty meate, like or as good and better then the briſket piece of a young calfe, which weigheth three foure or five ſtone a piece, according to the magnitude. The fleſh of theſe Oxen is daintier and more pleaſant than ours, cutting as white as veale: if a race of our Engliſh breed (and young calves) be carried thither they will there mightily improve, and in regard of their hornes, farre in beauty exceeding thoſe in India, &c. and white will no queſtion but out ſell the Indian breed, eſpecially if of Lancaſhire or the adjacent counties their breed; Hoggs they have plenty out of India for little or nothing, if the country affordeth none, for they regard them not accompting them polluted. But Turkies from England bred in Saint Laurence and their breed carryed into India would be of great eſteem, whereof many have aſſaid to tranſport, but failed either for want of good room to keepe them in, or by negligent attendance, or kild to make meat for ſick or dainty people in the voyage, yet in an Engliſh fleete that we met with at Saint Laurence at our returne from India, I ſaw three or foure preſerved alive, Rabbots and Pidgeons would doe well to be tranſported for breed; but for Pidgeons India will afford ſtore. And garden peaſe and beanes and others, with oates and tares is not amiſſe to be tranſported for plantation, and would be of great eſteem in India. Butter and Cheeſe to be made at Saint Laurence would be an excellent commodity for India, as well as for the Plantation, and ſhipping: and the country will afford them ſpeedily Cowes enough to

make it; but ſome may alleadge the country is too hot to make it good, or to make beere, or to powder beefe; all which by art and induſtry of man I conceive may be holpen, to the furtherance whereof I will make bold to lend my weake advice (with deſire of pardon if I erre) but ſurely had I made another voyage into India, (which malice hath prevented me of) I would have made experience of theſe things, (and whatſoever I have before or ſhall hereafter in this diſcourſe make mention of to that end) firſt to place a houſe in the cooleſt place they can finde and moſt in ſhade from the ſun, then the dairy houſe on the north or cooleſt ſide, under ground or in a vault or celler, paved all with the cooleſt ſtones that can be had, and the ſides thereof alſo, and if it be paved with ſtones from Ormus in Perſia (whereof all the houſes their are builded,) which ſtones beaten to powder is excellent good ſalt, perhaps may be moſt coole and befitting, and in the midſt thereof a ſmall ranke or pond of running or ſtanding water; if it can be neere a river or well to have the water continually running freſh in though by a ſmall ſtream, and ſo iſſuing out againe the better; if not, it may be done as in India, almoſt in every houſe of note, to have water carried in leather ſacks or barrels upon Oxens backs, and put into an earthen ciſtern, and from thence by pipes to iſſue forth in ſmall ſtreames into the ranke, which if it be lower then the ciſtern, will be with more eaſe effected. The top off the dairy houſe to be open, with a lower or open place as a turret or pidgeon houſe top, ſo boarded every way with boards ſtanding out at length to catch the winde and drive it downe into their dairy houſes to coole it, as the Cattanents (which I thinke the Portugals ſo call them) to let the aire down into their cheifeſt roomes for cooleneſſe, of which I onely ſaw the faſhion at Ormus. And no queſtion but many Engliſh who have ſeen the forme thereof in Spain, Portugall, or other hot countries, can give good direction for the performance thereof.

CHAP. VIII.

The accommodation and meanes for dayries, brewing of beere and powdering of meat for the uſe of ſhips at ſea, the meanes to make Saltpeter cheaper then in India or elſewhere, all ſorts of excellent materialls for building to be had in Madagaſcar, poore artificers may live by their labours in all ſorts of manufacture, out ſtrip all Nations of the world for the price of their labour, trade and commerce to and from Madagaſcar will exceede in benefit all other.

THe dairy houſe (or brew houſe eſpecially for cooling the wort or liquor) t is fitted, then round about the ſides thereof leaving paſſage ſufficient to goe between the ſame and the tanks, ſhelves or ſtrong board p'anks may be framed to p'ace leaden troughes a foote or halfe a foote deepe, or more or leſſe as ſhall be found moſt convenient, placeing the troughes halfe an inch or more in aſcent or diſcent with a hole at one end to be ſtopped and opened at pleaſur , to let out water to be put thereinto, with water let their be put a ſufficient quantity of Saltpeter proportionable to the troughes or veſſe's of water. In which troughs or veſſels let the dairy woman ſet their milke pans of Earth, Wood, Braſſe or any other mettall, or lead, as ſhall be found moſt convenient and neceſſary, which will keepe their milke and cream ſo coole or cooler then in the Engliſh dayrie houſes; The experience whereof I have ſeen and is well knowne to India Merchants, by cooling of water to drinke, for a a bottle of water ſet out a little while in a ſmall tub of water cooled with ſaltp ter, will make the water in the bottle ſo coole that a man can hardly drinke it, it will be ſo coole to the teeth almoſt to make the chops to chatter. And thus I thinke beefe layed in ſalt in dry veſſels of ſtone lead or other mettall ſet in ſaltpeter water, will keepe it ſo coole, that it may eaſily take ſalt; and the coolers for woort in brewing of beere ſo ordered, may happily alſo cauſe good beere to be made, which if it can (as I am confident it may) be brought to paſſe, will be ſuch an accommodation and benefit to the plantation both for its owne uſe, and to tranſport butter and cheeſe into India, (where it is not good and but of ſmall quantity, and the country not ſtored with many Cowes, which maketh it deare, alſo as deare or dearer then in England at higheſt rate) and of beefe for victualing of ſhips to ſea as the value will be ineſtimable.

Mr. *Lloyd*, his intelligence.

At the Iſland of Madagaſcar I doe verily beleive and am confident there may a good dairy be made and to make very good butter and cheeſe, which will ſell both well in India, Perſia, Arabia, and all the South ſeas over, (in a hundred ſeverall places) likewiſe for victualling of ſhips, both Engliſh, Dutch, Danes and Portugals, and that Cheeſe which we carry out of Europe to India, the Banians doe give us twelve pence per pound. At Mocain the Red Sea they doe make very good cheeſe, like unto our Engliſh cheeſe, and there it is faire hotter then at the Iſland of Saint Laurence. But concerning ſalting of Beeſe it will keepe for three or foure moneths, we have kept it but it will eate very dry, the reaſon is, becauſe we preſſe it with weights for to fetch out the blood, otherwiſe it will not keepe. The beſt way to keepe and preſerve Beeſe or Mutton, (is to make it into Jerkins) the fleſh and meate which the Indians do carry for their ſea ſtore, which is cut in little pieces, like unto ſteakes, they firſt ſalt it a little, and ſo dry it in the ſun, till it be ſo hard as glew, which will be ſo hard, and then you may carry it in baskets to ſea, and water it about one hower before you boyle it, and it will be ſo freſh as though it was newly killed. It will keepe twelve moneths at the leaſt, and far better for the healths of mens bodies, this is true to mine owne knowledge and experience.

Now to anſwer yet one objection that may be made, that ſaltpeter is deare, and will be ſo chargeable, that it will not quit the coſt; to which I anſwer that ſaltpeter is cheape in India, worth a very ſmall matter a hundred weight, and will be tranſported into Saint Laurence for one fourth part or perhaps one eighth part of the charge it coſteth by tranſporting the ſame in great quantities into England, and ſalt alſo is in India good cheape. Yet to leſſen the charge thereof, both may be had exceeding cheape made in Saint Laurence, for my ſelfe have ſeen ſalt naturally made of it ſelfe, lying in the concaves and hollowes of the rocky Hill in Auguſtine Bay, which the high water filling thoſe concaves with ſalt water, and at the ebbe when the Sunne hath power over it hath been converted into ſalt; moreover it ſeemed ſtrange unto me, one accident there hapning during our abode in that country. The Engliſh for their recreation had made a parcell of ground by much treading and playing at nine pinns ſo bare, as a bowling alley or much travelled highway, and one day it chanced to raine, which raine ſtood in ſmall puddles in ſome lower places of the alley, which the next day by the heate of the

the ſun was converted into ſalt, browne as our bay ſalt here in England, and that by reaſon of the ſaltneſſe of the earth in that place ſo neare the ſea, not a bow ſhoote from the ſame, which may be occaſioned by overflowing of the ſame at ſome times of the yeare in that low ground, and the graſſe growing thereon is ſalt, which for my experience I have alſo taſted.

Now if ſaltpeter may there be made of ſalt earth (as I take it is in England, which I have ſeen ſaltpeter men to taſt of, to know thereby whether it were for their uſe or purpoſe or no,) then aſſuredly ſaltpeter may be made there for a trifle, having a dainty brook of of freſh water iſſuing out of the rock in the bay enough to turne a mill, if ſuch freſh water be uſefull for ſteeping thereof (howſoever for other occaſions it's exceeding uſefull and in eſpeciall for preſent uſe for the buſineſſe before premiſſed, it iſſuing out of the rock eight or ten foot high or more, at low water may with eaſe and ſmall charge be carryed in pipes upon the land, within a ſtones throw thereof or nearer,) and there ſaltpeter may be made to ſend into England much cheaper then out of India, brought down to the Port Town a thouſand miles and more upon Cammels backes: and being a great deale nearer England, about a fourth part of the way, may be ſhipt home for leſſe fraight, eſpecially by ſhips to convey planters into that Country, and there they may even at the firſt returne lade perhaps hides and tallow which will not ſtand them in a penny, though for many thouſands.

For building in this brave Iſland there is abundance of good timber and ſtone, and no doubt but bricke alſo may be made as well as in India and Perſia, where many buildings are made of unburnt brickes dryed only with the heat of the ſun. And no doubt but in ſhort time (being planted, diligent skilfull men will finde out there as well as in other the like and not ſo likely countryes; Mines of Gold, Silver, Braſſe, Lead, Iron, Tin and other minerals, with precious and coſtly drugs for phiſicke, and Allowes we made there ſome; ſo'd in London at ſix ſhillings eight pence per pound, and excellent materials for Diers uſes and multitude of other commodities that cannot at preſent be conceived. And the Country being well planted with Artificers and manufactors will outſtrip all others in the world for manufactures (which though I ſhould grieve to give incouragement to imploy men therein, to the hurt of my native country and to the robbing the poore therein of their labour, yet being wrought there

by our own natives, or by other ſlaves of Freemen, to the benefit of the Engliſh Planters, I do not conceive any wrong done to the Commonwealth, and will draw a boundance of poor people into that, and disburden our own of many unneceſſary idle vagrant people, which think themſelves born for no other uſe but *Natus conſumere fruges*, and and to live upon Induſtrous mens labours. But that's a buſineſſe beyond my reach and capacity, and therefore leave it to the deep Judgement of judicious States-men for (*ne Suter ultra crepidam.*)

Theſe incouragements already mentioned, may enduce all underſtanding and induſtrious, pious, Charitable men, to take opportunity to advance this unparaleld project. yet much more, that which is yet behinde to expreſſe, may animate them thereunto.

And that is by the exceeding great profit to be made by Trade and Commerce to and from thence in all parts of the world, farre tranſcending all Trade and Commerce elſe-where; For that Countrey being once well planted and inhabited with Europian Chriſtians, will draw Trade from all the Orientall parts of the world, as India, with her multitude of Rich and Spatious Kingdoms, as alſo thoſe large and rich dominions of Perſia, Arabia, China, Achin, and the Countreys adjacent to Moco, Bagdat or Babilon in Perſia, and will alſo draw Trade and Commerce from all the wealthy Europian Kingdoms, as England, Spaine, Portugall, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark; the Low-Countreyes and other Principalities, and prove the beſt and chiefeſt Magazine or Store-houſe both of exportation or importation of Trade, between all Europe and Aſia, which muſt needs make that Countrey rich and to flouriſh above other Kingdoms.

And becauſe I have gone thus farre with my rude and unskilfull Pen, to mention the benefit of Commerce in generall. I will deſcend alittle to particulars, to give ſome People better ſatisfaction: yet before I proceed therein, I will endeavour to clear my ſelf of aſpertion, which I expect will be caſt upon me by the unworthy Governour and Committees of the Honourable Eaſt-India Corporation, who I preſume will tax me, of perjury and falſe-hood, to the ſame Honourable company, whereof my ſelf am a Member, for diſcovering that which may prove hurtfull or prejudiciall to that worthy Society: (though unworthy Governement) as one already hath endeavoured though he ſhall never be able to make his accuſation good, but by ſturring therein ſhall rather diſcover his own ſhame and Malignant Spirit.

And

And I truſt in God that the diſcovering of any matter that the knowledge thereof ſhall tend to Gods Glory, my Royall Soveraignes Honour, (the yet hopefull gracious King *Charles*) and the welfare of the Common-wealth wherein I am born and live, ſhall not be accompted periury either by Gods or mans Law, though it tend to the prejudice of a Corporation whereof I am a Member, and have taken Oath, to perform all good and no bad Service, to the prejudice or detrement of the ſaid ſociety (which as I take it) alwayes in all Oathes to Corporations include the greater good to God, King and Countrey, to be proferred before the leſſer.

And becauſe I have had experience of the envy and malignancy of Eaſt India Courts, to neglect their own and Common good, and yet hinder, private perſons from doing good to themſelves in particuler, like unto the Dogge in the Manger, neither eating Hay himſelf nor permitting the Ox to eat it, and alſo to take the Childrens bread, and caſt it unto Dogges (which I preſume I am able to prove) I have rather thought good to imploy my tallent the beſt I can to doe good to all men (but eſpecially to the houſhold of faith) rather then hide in a Napkin, or bury it in the earth to the loſſe or offence of any. And to this purpoſe moſt humbly and ſubmiſſively, I intreat all good men to accept of my weake endeavours and abilities in as good and Charitable away or reſpect as they are offered unto their peruſall.

Chap. IX.

The Riches to be accrewd by Trade between England and Jndia, may all be converted by a free Trade to the Planters at Madagaſcar, the benefit of particular commodities, to and from between India and Perſia; the Piſcaſh of a **Chain** *of Gold given by* Podomſee, *though of* 500. *pound Valew not comparable to the benefit he received by fraight and cuſtome in his Maſſie Treaſure in Pearles, the Maſſie rich Trade of Pearles, and Diamonds from Perſia into Jndia, &c.*

FOrmerly in this Treatiſe, I have ſaid that there is no Trade like to the Trade and Commerce of India (which the Planters at Saint Lawrence may reape to themſelves if they pleaſed) which I make good thus. The India Trade to and from India generally produceth in 18. moneths time and leſſe 3. 4. or 5. for one in ſome particulars, much more

more the tradeing in India in ſeverall Kingdoms from Port to Port, and from India into Perſia, the Red Sea and Achin, China, and other parts produceth in 6. moneths generally 30. 40. 50. and 60. per cent. and more, the particulars of ſeverall commodities from India into Perſia, and from Perſia into India, I will onely inſtance in having thereof been an eye witneſſe, and the others onely by report, which others upon examination can and will no doubt give better intelligence of, to whom I referre the Reader, eſpecially to Maſter *Richard Wylde*, who told me he had made 7. for one, from Surrat to Bantam.

A Valuation of certain goods bought at Surrat in India in December 1629. *And ſold at Gombroone in Perſia, February* 1629. *viz.*

Suger. 90 per cent. profit.
Green Ginger 70 per cent. profit.
Indico 50 per. cent. profit.
Rice. 50 per cent. profit.
Cotten Wooll, 120 p. cent. pro.
Mirabolins, 70 per cent. profit.
Shathes, 50 per cent. profit.
Saraie Benjanim double Money.
Cardimon. 60 per cent. profit.
Sope. 80 per cent. profit.
Blew Canches. 40 per cent. profit.
Tobacco, 4 for 1
Gunderoone, 47 per cent. profit.
Blew Chundres, or Arſe-clout, 40 per cent. profit.
Pentadoes. 35. p. cent. profit.
Dry Ginger. 75 per cent. profit.
Narrow Baftas. 40 per. c. profit.
Broad Baftas. 30 per cent. profit.
Blew Baftas, 40 per cent. profit.
Sugar-Candy, 75 per cent. profit.
Noſar or Saldermoniack, 65 per cent. profit.
Fincades, 35 per cent. profit.
Red Selaies, 70 per cent. profit.

A Valuation of goods bought at Combroone in Perſia in February 1629. *and ſold at Surrat in India* 1629. *and in March* 1630.

Runas, 50 per cent. profit.
Walnuts double Money.
Wormſeed, 30 per cent. profit.
Cheekens in Gold, 4 per cent.
Almonds, 50 per cent. profit.
Gaules, 50 per cent. profit.
Royalls of 8. 8 per cent. profit.
Rayſons ſolis 8 per cent. profit.
Almond large, 30 per cent. profit
Piſtachees, 5 per cent. profit.
Roſe-water, 20 per cent. profit.
A B C or Abcees perſia ſilver coyne one and a half per cent. profit.

With Multitude of other commodities both outward and inwards, between India and Perſia (in eſpecially Spices as Pepper, Cloves, Mace,

Mace, and Nut-megges) which mallice and revenge, prevented me of the knowledge and inſight thereinto, being moſt injuriouſly confined a Priſoner into Perſia, and not to carry one penny worth of goods, for my owne Accompt, which others of farre inferiour place then my ſelf, made their voyage in 3. or 4. moneths worth unto them 1.2.3. or 4. thouſand pounds a man.

There is no Trade like to the Trade of the Eaſt India and Aſia, And if there was once a Plantation ſetled at the Iſland of Saint Lawrence, in 7. yeeres time there would be a fine Gallant Trade or Commerce; for the Junckes from many places of India, and divers other places in Aſia, would come and Trade with you; but he that ſhould happen to be Governour of this Iſland, muſt have a ſpeciall care, not for to take above two of the hundred for Cuſtome (which by that meanes will encourage them for to come the more freely, for to Trade with them from India to Perſia) the next yeare after we had taken the Iſland of Kiſhme and Ormus in the Gulfe of Perſia, which I was there, and an actor in taking of theſe two Iſlands, I ſold at Gombroone, Tobacco for 20 for one, Sticklack Pepper; Suger, Suger-Candy, Dry-Genger, Preſerved Ginger, Preſerved Mirabolins, Preſerved Bills, Cardimums, Sope, and divers other Commodities at 4. for one. Maſter *LLoyds* intelligence

Rice, Cotton-Wooll, 10. for one. Indicoe, Shaſhes, Narrow Baftas, Broad Baftas, Birames, Pintathoſe, Pentolowes and divers o-other Commodities, for one and one forth per cent. Cloves, Mace, Nut-meggs, Long Pepper, Cuburbs which doe ſell at Gombroone dearer then in England. And likewiſe your Caſhaw lignum, Caſhaw Fiſtula, and China Rootes do ſell at the like profit; From Perſia to Surrat Horſes 3. for one profit, Pearles 20 per cent. profit, Silke. 12. per cent. Carpits 10 per cent. Ruburb 10 per cent. Aſſafetida 12 per cent. Brimſton 30 per cent. Lapiſtutia, 20 per cent. And the laſt time that I was in Perſia, one *Podomſee* a Banian Broker of Surrat, and his Brother was the Dutch Broker, I called him brother, he was my Broker, he gave me a Gold Chaine which came ſix times about my neck and under my ſhoulder, very curious work-manſhip which coſt ſo much as the Gold: This Piſhcaſh he gave me, to give to my Miſtris; Alſo this *Podomſee* did love me better then any Engliſh man, he called me his great Brother, which is in their language Marrabigee (being a good Lapidarie, having great skill in Pearles:) (*vergenor*) and other Banian Merchants ſent him to Perſia, paying the Preſident for his paſſage, and he, becauſe he loved me ſo well, would go

with me in the ſame Ship, and divers other paſſengers; And by all meanes he and divers other Merchants would returne with me in the Ship *Charles*, and two dayes before we came away, he brought to my houſe at Gombroone a Supeta and deſired me to take great charge of it and that I would put it into my Cabine: not telling me what was in it, but after we came to Sea, and bound for Surrat, this *Podomſee*, with three other Banian brokers, did open the aforeſaid Supeta in my Cabine, and for 14. dayes together, they did nothing but ſort Pearles, my friend told me, and ſhewed me Pearles worth 10000 pounds per peece: Some Round, and ſome Pendant of the bigneſſe of a Pigeons Egge; ſome of theſe Pearles wayed 50. and 55. Carrets a peece.

And I asked what that Supeta of Pearles was worth, he told me 10. Millions. This *Podomſee* bought ſome Pearle at Gombroone for me, and alſo ſome Diamonds; I ſold my Pearles in England five for one profit, and my Diamonds ſix for one profit: upon my credit this is very true.

A man that hath any underſtanding, may ſee how the Honourable Company is wronged, and what able men the Committee of this Honourable Society doe employ, for their Factors, ſending home Raw Silk, which doe make hardly two for one profit.

CHAP. X.

The mighty loſſe to the Portugalls in Cuſtomes, by the loſſe of Ormus, which might haue been turned to the benefit of the Engliſh, who Conquered it and indiſcreetly deſerted it to the benefit of the Perſians.

THE Eaſt India Company at my laſt arrivall from India, hearing that I, Maſter *Clement*, and Captain *Wedall*, had 18. Balls of Silk, whereof they had us in exammination who bought it, I told them I bought 12. Balls, and that Maſter *Clement* bought ſix; they asked me what I payed for it I told them the truth, They told me I bought it ſo cheap as their Factors did at Spahan, for Lapiſlutia, Wormſeed, Ruburb, Gauls, Aſſafettida do make 4. for one profit in England, there are divers other Commodities which will make good profit.

Now the Merchants which comes many hundreds of miles, out of the farther moſt parts of *Perſia*: to meet our Ships at Gombroone, they know

know we doe ſtay but about 5. Weekes, and they know that the Engliſh and Dutch men, will put off their goods at very reaſonable profit, before they will carry it back again to Surrat, that is the reaſon, the prize is ſo much fallen, as it hath been, for your Engliſh Factors will give you ſo much as the Perſians, Banians and Jewes, for they double their Money, to Spahan, your India Merchants doe ſend to Perſia great ſtore of Steele; Tinne, and Sinomon, which they make great profit off; when the Portugalls had Ormus, it was the Gallanteſt place of Commerce and Magazine of the world none like it, as *Hexline* reports, (if all the world was a Ring, Ormus may be the Jem,) Marchants come from moſt parts of the world for to trade at it. All Aſia did come, and brought Commodities to this famous Iſland, the Portugalls took a ſmall Cuſtome of all thoſe that brought goods thither; the Portugalls loſt 260000 pounds yearly, when they loſt the City of Ormus (for Cuſtome of goods) and made the King of Perſia pay Cuſtome for their own goods, otherwiſe the Portugalls would let nothing paſſe into the Gulph, the Engliſh went every yeare with a great Fleet of Ships for to carry a ſmall quantity of marchandize for to ſupply their Factory, as Royalls of 8. Cloth, and Tinne, ſo they brought back ſome yeares 150. 250. 300. Balls of Silk, which had it not been for the Portugals, a ſmall Ship would have been ſufficient to have carried and recarryed our ſmall Cargazeen of goods: For the Portugall kept the Gulph by force from all Nations, and every yeare met us with a great Fleet of Ships, at Cape Gaſcoſſe Road, which is entering into the Gulph, and we have had many great Sea fights with them, which put the Eaſt India Company to a very great charge yearely, nevertheleſſe the Gulph did ever belong to the Perſian King, which bred a heart burning to the Perſian Empire.

The next yeare after the laſt fight at Cape Gaſcoſſe, we went with a great Fleet into the Gulph of Perſia, expecting to have an other Fight with Jack Portugall; the names of the Ships are theſe, in the Jonah, Captaine *Weddill*, in the Whale, Captaine *Woodcock*; in the Dolphen, Captaine *Stevens*; in the Lyon, Captaine *Beauerſtone*; in the London, Captaine *Bligh*; in the Roſe, Captaine *Johnſon*; and in the Richard Captaine *Dauice*; with the Robert and Shilling, which were two ſmall Ships of the burthen of 200. Tunnes a peece, all which Ships were of good force, and carryed 236. peeces of Ordinance and extraordinary well manned, and provided for warre; and entring into the Gulph, came out a boat from Cape Gaſcoſſe Road, with ſome

refreſhing, and a letter from our Engliſh Factors, and a letter from the Caune of Perſia, and Pilats for to Pilate our Ships a great way downe into the Gulph, to a place where our Merchants, the Caune and divers Sultans were, at a place called Cuſtake; at which place we received 800. Balles of Silk; and there the Engliſh and Perſians did enter into Articles to this purpoſe, that the Engliſh would joyne with the Perſians in the taking the Iſland of Kiſhme, and the Iſland of Ormus, from the Portugalls. The Perſians promiſed that we ſhould have all the trade of Perſia to our ſelves, and our Cuſtome free; and half the cuſtome of all other Nations that brought goods into the Gulph, and the Engliſh to have all the Chriſtians that ſhould be taken at our diſpoſall, and the Perſians to have all the heathens, the Marriners of our Ships to have 6. Monethes pay gratis, and what Ammunition we ſpent in the ſiege, to be all made good, & the Eaſt India Company to have fraight for their Ships, and the Engliſh to have half the Treaſure, Pillage, Ammunition, and Ordinance of both the Iſlands of Kiſhme, and Ormus, Ships, Callies, Frygots, Cities, Townes, Villages; and for to have the command of the Caſtles. Theſe in ſhort was a greed upon, which was at that time of both ſides performed. It will be too tedious for me to relate the whole proceedings. The Portugalls did ſurrender both the Caſtle of Kiſhime to us and likewiſe the Caſtle of Ormus, we gave them two Ships to carry both men, women, and Children, with ſome proviſion, and ſome Baggage to Muskat; but the Perſians put all the heathens to death, I have ſeen 1000. heads for a break-faſt cut off in a morning. Although we had the poſſeſſion of the greateſt Jewell of the world, as *Healine* and other authors doe report; if the Commanders, and thoſe of the Counſell at that time had had ſo much underſtanding as *Blames* Aſſ., they would not have given it away to the Perſians, untill ſuch time the King and State of England had been made acquainted therewith; and alſo the Honourable Company of Eaſt India adventurers: for Ormus being the primeſt place of the world, and the richeſt trade for the Portugalls, whatſoever they deſired for their Commodities they had, for none brought goods into the Gulph, but they, for they ſerved all Perſia, and moſt parts of Arabia, and from thoſe parts was tranſported into other Countreys by Land, and moſt part of Turky, and all parts of Aſia, came to trade with them; from all parts of India, from the coaſt of Cornidell, Banggalla, from the River of Ganges, from all parts of the Iſland of Sumatra, which is the richeſt Iſland in all the world, for

for there is more Gold upon this Iſland then all the world beſide, for the Poet wrights and calls it the Gold of Opher, and *Solomon* had his Gold from this Iſland, beſides many rich Spices, Gums and Druggs, alſo from the Straights of Malaco, and from the Straights of Sindia, Java major, from the coaſt of Chouchichina, Burnua, the Molookeos, and from all parts of China, and the Maneelous; from all theſe parts they came with Junckes, very richly laden to the Portugals at Ormus, for the Portugals did make them come to trade with them, otherwiſe they would make prize of their Junckes whereſoever they met with them; for the Portugals was as King of all the Orientall Seas for many hundred of yeares before the Engliſh ever knew it; at the taking of the Iſland of Ormus, there was over the Caſtle-gate, the date and the yeare of our Lord God, which was at that time 500. yeares ſince they builded the Caſtle, which I and divers other Engliſh took ſpeciall notice of, ſaying amongſt our ſelves, that the Portugals had been many yeares in India, before they builded the Caſtle of Ormus, and they were the firſt that did diſcover all theſe rich places of India, and Aſia. So all men may plainly ſee that the Portugals did make choiſe of the beſt places of their plantations for a Magazine, and the hopefull'ſt of a commerce of rich trading. I do verily beleive that the City of London and Amſterdam, joyne them both together, could not paralell the rich trade of Ormus, when it did floriſh before the Engliſh traded into India: and hath been ſuch a heart burning to the Portugall, ſince, that they have endeavoured to raiſe all their forces in India, which the leaſt Gall oones they had did carry 48. peeces of Braſſe Ordinance, beſides they had many more out of Spaine, many Frigots and Gallies. And all the prime Commanders, Officers, Marriners, and Common Souldiers made a great faſt; and all took the Sacrament before their great Fleet went out from Goa, to fight with the Engliſh in the Gulph of Perſia. The Portugalls taking the Sacrament, to take and burn and ſinck our Ships, and to beat us out of the Gulph of Perſia, which at that time they failed of their purpoſe: and we could not make great braggs of our Victory, ſo every yeare, we did expect a meeting with the Portugals: ſo the Engliſh and the Dutch did joyn together in a Fleet to overcome the Portugalls and did meet once in two yeares in the Gulph and had a great Fight, and the Portugall had almoſt ſurprized the Dutch Admirall, if it had not been for our Vice-Admirall, for which afterwards the Dutch Admirall gave our Vice-Admirall his Gold Chaine for releiving of

him, ſo that their was no great victory at that time gained, but the Portugals ſeeing we were to ſtrong for them, they left us, and went to Muſcat to recruit themſelves, but never came into the gulph with their fleete of ſhips to meet our fleete any more.

CHAP. XI.

A brave Sea fight with the Portugals upon the coaſt of India, another brave Sea fight with one Engliſh ſhip againſt many Portugals in the gulfe of Perſia, the Portugals cruelty to our men taken priſoners in coole blood.

THe Portugals did endeavour before to beate us out of India, becauſe they did firſt diſcover it. And the laſt fight that ever the Portugals had with the Engliſh in India I was in, the Portugals did challenge both the Engliſh and the Dutch, to fight with them, the Dutch had ſix ſaile of ſhips and the Engliſh had the ſhip *Ionah* riding in Swallow road, and the Portugals had their ſeven great Galloons and twenty foure Frygots each Frygot had 200 men a piece in them, and the Portugals riding on the other ſide of the Bar in Swallow hole or roade where we lade and unlade our ſhips, ſo that the Portugals could not come to them, for but one ſhip at a time can come over the Bar, and at a high water on a ſpring tide, ſo they could not come together. But the Palſgrave, Dolphin and the ſhip Lyon, comming out of Europe, and we had many ſicke men in theſe three ſhips and falling on the coaſt of India between Baſſine and Dabull, in the morning at the ſun riſing we ſpied two Frigots which we found to be ſpies, we called a counſell preſently, and met aboard the Admirall, and all concluded that the Portugals had a fleet of ſhips neare to Surrat which we found to be true, and we plying off it up to Surrat with the winde and tide, being ſhort of Surrat twenty leagues, and in the interim fitting our ſhips for fight, which did weary and tire our men, and the two frigots aforeſaid keeping us company with out ſhot of our Ordinance between the ſhore & our ſhips, about twelve of the clock we ſpied the Portugals great Armado containing ſeven great Galloons and twenty foure ſaile of Frigots, ſo ſoon as they had eſpied us they all weighed anchor ſetting ſaile towards us, and we making to them, within three leagues one of another, and making of their colours very plaine; one Admirall, two vice-Admirals, a reare Admirall, and three other great Galoons, with twenty foure Frigots; we did ſuppoſe and conclude that the Portugals

gals had another fleete and had taken Swallow hole or roade where we lade & unlade our ſhips, becauſe they had two vice Admirals, which was a great pollicy of the Portugals, and ſending one of our men up into the main top gallant top, eſpied ſeven ſhips riding in ſwallow road we all concluded that the Portugals had taken the road : otherwiſe if they had been our friends, they would come out and helpe us, which ſaid ſeven ſhips as we heard the next yeare was ſix ſaile of Dutch ſhips and the ſhip *Ionah* which the Portugals had challenged to fight with, ſo that the Dutch thought themſelves too weak to fight with the Portugals. But Captain *Kerredge* then being Preſident at Surrat he would have come out with the *Ionah* alone to helpe us, but that he was perſwaded to the contrary by the Engliſh and Dutch, ſo we tacked about for to get ſea roome, and about two a clock the ſhip Palſgrave, Dolphin and Lyon, met the Portugals great fleete, all the ſailes of their ſhips croſt with red croſſes : they ſhot at us as though they had been mad & after they had diſcharged their Ordinance, our men ſtood up & played about them like brave gallant Souldiers, giving the enemy three broad ſides for their one, and about foure a clock we ſhot downe the Admirals maine top maſt, at which all our men gave a great ſhout ; and about twelve a clock at night two of their galloons clapt our reare Admirall aboard, throwing wilde fire into her, that the ſhip was all of a light fire, and we doing our beſt (to relieve her) and being in that great diſtreſſe the Maſter cauſed an anchor to be let fall, whereupon the two galloons brake off their grabnels from the ſhip Lyon by reaſon that the tide doth run ſo ſtrong that the Portugals and we did drive to ſea, and did continue in fight all that night and the next day and the next night and all the next day and night ; ſo that we did maule them that moſt of their maſts and yards were ſhot off : and in the morning they were almoſt out of ſhot of us, we edging to them, I made a ſhot at the Admirall but he would not anſwer us any more. we had ſpent halfe our ammunition which we carryed out for the reliefe of our ſhips which we had in India ; for we did fight three daies and nights, our ordinance went off ſo faſt as ſmall ſhot, that you could hardly ſee the skie for fire and ſmoak. The Natives of India did ſee the light of our powder in the skie, and did heare the report of our ordinance, and alſo Captaine *Weddall* in the great *James* comming from Bantam, on the coaſt of India ; who did likewiſe meet peices of maſts, yards, timber and dead men ſwiming on the water, and we were at that time about ſixty leagues at ſea,

and

and yet they heard and ſaw the light of our ordnance; ſo the Portugals was glad to leave us and went for Goa : and we ſteered our courſe for the Iſland of Sacatora for to ſtop our leakes and to mend our ſhips, being very much battered, ſhot and torne, that we had not a yard ſquare canvas in all our ſailes but that there was a hole ſhot thorow, but all this time we did not know what was become of the ſhip Lyon, which was our reare Admirall, till the next yeare; that after the Portugals galoons broke their grabnels from the ſhip Lyon, could not come to her any more, becauſe the tide would not ſuffer them, and the ſhip Lyon riding at anchor, that in an houres time both we and the Portugals fleete had loſt ſight of her; in the meane time the ſhip Lyons company put out their fire, and throwing many dead men overboard, whereof the Captaine was one, and fitting their ſhip for to ſteere their courſe for Perſia becauſe they all ſuppoſed the Portugals had another fleete at ſwollow road, becauſe they met us with two vize Admirals : the Portugals well knowing that the Ship Lyon what caſe ſhe was in, ſending foure Frygots after her into the Gulgh of Perſia; and theſe foure ſaile of frygots went to Muskat for more helpe to ſurprize the ſhip Lyon, and in the meane time the ſhip Lyon arived over againſt Gombroon and had unladed all their goods and merchandize, and left it in the coſtody of *Thomas Joyce* being purſers mate of her; and the next day after the Portugals came with twelve frigots and galleys, and did ſet upon the ſhip Lyon and after halfe a daies fight all the frigots and gallyes laid the Lyon aboard and did enter her with many men and they blowed them up, the Portugals did enter them againe ſeverall times, ſo that they were forced to blow up all their deckes with many hundred of the Portugals, and ſeeing they could doe no good in entring the Lyon, then they fired her with wilde fire, that the maſt did burne ſo much that coales fell down on the decke; our ſtout gallant Engliſh men endeavoured ſtill to put out the fire, and to put the Portugals off which lay round about her (our men throwing fire balls and pots of powder into them, yet could doe no good, for our men could not uſe their Ordnance, if they opened a port hole the Portugals did let fly a hundred ſmall ſhot in, ſo that our men could not rowſe out a peice for to doe any execution, ſo that our brave Engliſhmen were put to their ſhifts, either to ſurrender, or to burne or elſe to blow themſelves up, ſo Mr. *Iohnſon* who went out Purſur of her, was by the ſhips company choſen Captaine of her after the other was ſlaine in

fight

fight with us, ſo with unanimous conſent rather then to yeeld to the Portugals upon any quarter, ſaying amongſt themſelves, never any Engliſh ſhip was taken or ſurrendred to the Portugals. So one gallant Engliſhman who was both Purſer and Captaine of the ſhip Lyon ſeeing no hope or recovery for to put out the fire, the ſhip being much burned, that coales of fire fell downe on the deeke from the top of the maſt: our Engliſh was contented to die with their brave Commander. They all concluded, and in the firſt place they all commended their ſoules into the hands of the Almighty their Creator, and in the ſecond place, all agreed to lay a traine of gunpowder to the powder roome, and ſo to blow up their ſhip, before they would be a prey to the enemy. This ſad accident was performed in the twinkling of an eye, and foure great frigots which had two hundred men at the leaſt in each frigot, which lay aboard of the ſhip Lyon, periſhed all together: ſome of our men ſo ſoone as fire was layed to the train leapt over board, and after the blow was paſt the other frigots and gallies lying off our ſhip, ſeeing our men ſwiming in the water for life, ſhot at them and darted at them with pikes; the Portugals tooke up twenty five of our men which was not ſlaine, yet ſome wounded, and the next day in cold bloud they put all our men to death excepting one *Winterton*, which was Steward of the ſhip Lyon. *Hugh Frerow* being at that time Admirall of thoſe twelve ſaile of Frigots and Gallies, and formerly commander in chiefe of all the Portugals Sea forces in the Orientall parts; who many yeares before we tooke in the Caſtle of Kiſhme, and it was ordered by the Sea counſell that *Hugh Frerow* ſhould be ſent aboard the ſhip Lyon, and ſo to carry him a priſoner to the Preſident and counſell of Surrat. And on the coaſt of India, Mr. *Beaverſtone*, Mr. *Wheately* Purſer, Cap. *Richard Swanley* then Maſters mate, and other Officers of the Lyon being very merry, *Hugh Frerow* underſtanding that, tooke his opportunity, and the ſhips long boat being cloſe by the quarter of the ſhip, he and his two ſlaves that tended upon him, he lying in the round houſe went over the ſhips quarter, and got into the boate, and cutting the boat rope got cleane away, and landed neare to Surrat river and ſo to Daman: the Ship rideing at anchor ſome five miles from the ſhore, and ſome two houres after coming out of the great cabine miſſing their boate, and looking for *Hugh Frerow*, found that he was gone, and the boate out of ſight, the ſaid *Winterton* at that time was ſteward of the Lyon, and bringing proviſion to the ſaid

Frerow during the paſſage between the Gulph of Perſia, and the coaſt of India, *Hugh Frerow* came very well acquainted with *Winterton*, upon which he gave him his life, but did put the reſt of our men to death as aforeſaid, which was twenty foure men; cutting off our mens heads in the prow of the frigot, and letting the bodies of our men fall into the water, holding our men by the haire of their heads, becauſe their heads ſhould not fall over-board, And after they had cut off twenty three of our mens heads, the Maſters boy of the Lyon being very unwilling to die making great mone and begging upon his knees to *Hugh Frerow* for his life, the pretty boy ſaying, that he had no hand nor any of his friends in the taking of Ormus, yet all this could not prevaile with the bloudy hearted Portugals, and in cold blood (ſaith *Hugh Frerow*) cut off his head or elſe in time he would prove ſo very a rogue as the reſt, which was at the taking of Ormus; and after ſo done he cauſed a long ſtick to be put through the cheeks of our mens heads, and put on a raft, and ſo to be driven to the Caſtle of Ormus, that the Perſians ſhould ſee and take notice how cruelly they had uſed our men, becauſe we tooke Ormus from them; and afterwards *Hugh Frerow* writ a baſe reproachfull letter, but eſpecially to Captaine *Weddall*, calling him Piſcadoris, and ſent this letter along by *Winterton*, who was an eye witneſſe to this ſad tragedy, to our Merchants at Gombroone; landing him three miles ſhort of the Towne of Gombroone. At the Ship Palſgrave and Dolphins arivall, we underſtood by good intelligence of the Natives of India, of the Portugals inveterate diveliſh malice to us, for taking Ormus from them, and how all tooke the Sacrament and ſwore by the bleſſed Virgin Mary, that they would never returne to their wives and children, till they had either taken us, or fired us, or elſe to ſink us; the Portugals had many faſts to this purpoſe for to deſtroy us, and that whenſoever they tooke the Engliſh, that then they would cut off all their heads; and the Dutch, that they would hang them up by the members till they died. This was their malice becauſe we tooke Ormus from them, and hindering of them of their trade in India. This fleete was the greateſt that they have had in India; I do beleive and have been credibly informed, that they had in the fight fifty men for one which was a great advantage, but it was the great mercy of God, to preſerve us from our enemies.

CHAP.

Chap. XII.

The Portugals mediation for peace with the Engliſh Nation, the Perſians valuation of Ormus, at twenty Millions of treaſure, now they are poſſeſſed thereof, which the Engliſh might have enjoyed, if they had had wiſe Governours, Committees, and Agents, of the India corporation; the exceeding folly of the Eaſt Jndia court, in ſending treaſure into Perſia, to touch at Surrat, where the money being inveſted in commodities would have turned almoſt to double money profit, the unconſionable cuſtome of Jndia Courts in not ſhipping out our own rich native commodities, which would yeeld good profit, but tranſporting much Gold and Silver, to their countries loſſe, and proofe of their ill office to the Common-wealth; the way to drive a rich trade into Jndia, without tranſportation of treaſure. Multitude of Engliſh commodities beneficiall for tranſportation into India, to ſave exportation of treaſure, if the India courts were good members of the common-wealth; the beneficiall trade in India, between Surrat and Goa neare adjacent: all commodities from Surrat to Bantam vendible, at great beneficiall prizes.

Mr. *Lloyd*, his intelligence.

THe Portugals never ſince dared for to attempt to fight with us any more, but the Portugals hath endeavoured and ſent many meſſengers to the Preſident and councell at Surrat, for to deſire that a peace may be concluded between them and us, which ſince is performed between the Preſident and Councell of Surrat, and the Vice-Roy of Goa, and likewiſe confirmed by both the States of England, and Spaine, but I have heard many Portugals tell me, that the Engliſh hath done them more wrong then the Crown of England can make them ſatisfaction, for taking Ormus from them, and for to give it to the Perſians; I muſt needs confeſſe the like was never known, that one Chriſtian warring againſt another, and then for to give the prey and all the benefit to the Heathen.

The Perſians I am confident will not leave the Caſtle of Ormus, for twenty Millions of Treaſure. I have been in Perſia many times ſince we tooke Ormus, and the Perſians hath told me as much: the Perſians hath flou iſhed gallantly ſince they have gotten Ormus in their cuſtody, for Gombroon when I firſt knew it, had but eighteen houſes in it; and now it is a great City or Town as moſt in England, it may compare for commerce of trade, that there is not the

like place of trade in all Perſia; alſo it is become the beſt Port Town and doth bring more cuſtome to the King of Perſia, then all the port Townes beſides; this the Engliſh might have enjoyed, if they had been wiſe, or had but good deſcreet Factors and Commanders, which hath brought ſuch exceeding loſſe to the Adventurers, I may boldly ſay many Millions, ſince Ormus was taken.

And herein by the way, let not the India Courts at home maliciouſly maligne (as they have done a long time, to the utter ruine of me and mine, for my good ſervice done them, and acknowledged by their owne acts of Court) for caſting aſperſion upon them, (in information to my country-men in generall, and to the Honourable Adventurers in particular,) of their indiſcreet and injuditious managing the India trade, far from the repute of prudent Merchants, which hath brought ſuch exceeding loſſe to the Adventurers of the ſecond ſtock, and to my ſelfe a poore member of the company in particular, which I manifeſt in theſe few words.

The India Court have ſhipt for many yeers together great quantities of Silver and Gold, viz, 20 30 40 or 60 thouſand pounds per annum. into Perſia to buy ſilke, which money hath been at all times firſt brought to Surrat in India, and from thence tranſported into Perſia untoucht, which being inveſted at Surrat in commodities as aforeſaid, would have turned to the companies great profit, 40 50 60 or 80 per Cent. but in money yeelded them not a penny profit; for they might have had the ſame money in Royals of eight for their commodities at the port Town of Gombroone, to have fitted their turne at Spahan where it was to be inveſted in ſilke, and if they had carryed up the commodities themſelves to Spahan, as the Perſia Merchants, that came to the port Town with ready money to buy the commodities, they might peradventure have advanced their profit as much more; for it is very probable that Merchants would not come down fifteen hundred miles by land to buy commodities with ready money, but to their great advantage.

The India Company tranſport but little of our native commodities, viz Cloath and other woollen manufacture, which though they vend not in great quantities (as in Germany, Low-countries, Turkey, Muſcovia, Denmark &c.) yet when they are ſold they goe off at great profit, eſpecially if tranſported from the port of Surrat, unto remoter parts of India, and my ſelf have made double and almoſt treble money of cloath above the price in London; but the maine

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of their exportation is in Gold and Silver, which whether they be good common wealths men or no I leave to the judicious ſtate of this Land to examine and conſider.

But I know and am certainly aſſured, that a great trade may be driven in India without any money at all exported (as by experience in the ſeveral rich Factors returned, who carryed ſmaller or no ſtock at all) (of which I could nominate many) yet by 5. or 6. yeares employment or ſome longer time, have brought home Eſtates of 5. 10. or 30. thouſand pounds a man, their ſallery not paying their charge by a quarter part more or leſſe, which I manifeſt thus. A good ſtock once ſetled in India of 100000 pounds more or leſſe by goods, of ſeverall ſorts exported from England, as Cloth, Kerſies, fine light Stuffes, Quick-ſilver, Lead, Tinne, Iron, Steele, Currall, Amber, Ammell, Tapeſtry, hangings, Pictures, Swords, Blades, Knives, Sciſſers, Sheeres, Raſors, Looking-Glaſſes, Glaſſe-Beads, Spectacles, Locks, Keyes, Hinges, Horſes, Bitts, Stirrops and Curry-Combes for Horſes and Oxen, and Nailes of all ſorts; French and Norrembour toyes, &c. Iron-wyer, Braſſe-wyer, Shaven-latten, Red, white, and thin plated Iron, Muskets, Piſtolls, Fowling Peeces, Braſſe and Iron Ordinance, Conny-Skins, and Lambe-Skins white, and dryed in Colours, fit for Perſia, and cold Countreys, as Foot-Clothes, Sumpter-Clothes for Cammels, and Horſe-Clothes, for a tryall; and to bring Cloth in more uſe in theſe hot Countryes, Liſts of Clothes (to make Carpets for ordinary people to ſet upon) Remnants and Taylors Shreds of Cloth and Velvet, and Satten, and Silke for imbrodery, and to lay under Carpets and Cover-lids of Colours, Leather curiouſly cut out in workes and uſuall in India, and to be brought home for many uſes, ſome Silk out of Europe of more eſteem then India Silke; as coloured Sattens, Taffeties, wrought Taffeties, unwrought Grograms, Tammets, Durettoes, Saies, and other light Stuffes of each ſome ſmall quantities for tryall to bring them in uſe, with ſtripped Hangings, fit for paling to great mens Tents, with multitude of other Engliſh and Europian Commodities to ſave the exportation of Gold and Silver, which time and induſtry of men will finde out, if an open and free trade were for all men to make uſe of (or in an interloping trade leaving the quinteſſence and choyceſt Commodities to the India company) theſe commodities are the chiefeſt of them with others to be found out (with ſome aſſiſtance of ſome reaſonable quantity of Gold and Silver at firſt tollerated, if which

permition) a ſtanding ſtock may be raiſed and kept in India, which with credit will be abundantly heaped upon them, that have but a ſmall ſtock in the Countrey, a mighty trade may be driven to all the Kingdoms of India and Asia, and to great profit; and the Surplus thereof ſtill yearely after one or two yeares made hence into England will much advantage the ſtate of this Common-wealth (in my ſimple opinion) and for the better accommodation of this tradeing, ſmall Ships of a 100. or 200. or 300. Tunne may be kept in India, to make ſpeedier returnes then by India Junckes from place to place, which notwithſtanding may be much uſefull, for ladeing and tranſporting of groſſe commodities, as Cotton, Cotton-yarne, Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, Ruinas, Gaules, Brimſtone, Allome and ſuch like, of ſmall valuation yet great in Bulke, and profitable both for exportation and importation to Surrat and other parts in India; and the other Engliſh Ships to be laded with finer and leſſe bulkey Commodities, which as long as Peace continueth in thoſe parts between us and the Dutch, and Portugals, there is little or no danger, the ſeas of themſelves (taking opportunity of the munſones or trade winds) as pleaſant ſailing in, as in the River Theames or Narrow ſeas in faire or ſummer weather. And this courſe as I conceive will ſave an infinite charge of ſhipping, which now the company are and have been at to paſſe continually between India and England, their abode in the Countrey untill they be worne out and decayed, and ſo dangerous to come home a long voyage; whereas ſhipping upon advice from India ſent out once a yeer ſtrong and in good caſe to ſtay there a moneth, two or three for their relading and recreation, will be of much leſſe Charge and danger in coming home. What I write here is out of the little intelligence I have gotten by being one yeare at the Northern parts of India, at Surrat, and half that time a cloſe priſoner, moſt injuriouſly and wickedly oppreſſed for my affection and indeavours to doe God and my Country the beſt ſervice in my poor power. At Bantam and the Southern parts of India; I never was, and therefore cannot in large thereupon, but leave it to others of better underſtanding and abilities to act that part.

From Surrat to Goa, trade produceth 30. 40. and 50. per cent. innumerable of many ſundry ſorts of Commodities, which the Portugals comes to Surrat, and at Combay 100. Saile of Frigots doe lade yearly which I have ſeene and known to be true, and from Goa to Surrat doe produce 20. 25. 30. per cent. and for Sinomon and Folium-Indium 50. per cent.

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From Surrat to Maſſalapattam with Perſia commodities will produce 30. 40. 50. per cent. by the ſeverall Goods expreſſed as aforeſaid brought from Perſia to Surrat.

And from Surrat to Bantam you cannot lay out your money amiſſe, for the worſt commodities which is vendible for Bantam; will produce 70. 80. per cent. Blew Byrams Canekeenes, 100. per cent. Pentathoes and checker Stuffes, ſtript Stuffes, Tapeſeekes, Pattollowes of Cotten and Pattollowes of Silk, courſe Girdles, courſe Shaſhes, Indico, blew Chundres, Chaders, and Bralls 110. per cent. Cotton-wooll, Sope, Cumming ſeeds, Muſtard ſeeds and wheat 8. 9. 10. for one profit. There is in moſt parts of the South ſeas no Wheat growes, that there may be many ſhips laden with Wheat put off yearly at a mighty great profit, Narrow and broad Baftas white, at 80. 90. per cent. Narrow and Broad Baftas Blew at 110. 120. per cent. and many innumerable of commodities which will produce great benefit.

This I know to be true to my knowledge; and Perſia commodities do likewiſe yeeld one and a half and two for one profit; before Bantam was opened I have ſold all theſe particuler goods at Jacatra, which the Dutch cals Battavia which is 13. Leagues beyond Bantam at the ſeverall Prices as aforeſaid.

And from Bantam moſt of theſe commodities is tranſported to Achine, Tickeo, Priman, Jambee, Japarra, Macaſſer and China, which doe produce 1. 2. 3. and 4. for one profit, ſo he that doth intend for to goe to any of theſe places, I doe wiſh him not to ſell his commodities at Bantam, for there they buy moſt part of theſe goods for to vend at theſe ſeverall places, yet Java Major doe vend aboundance of theſe ſeverall particulers aforeſaid; this is very true and certaine to my knowledge.

CHAP. XIII.

Chap. XIII.

The exceeding rich trade from Surrat to China, and alſo a rich trade from China to India, though this beneficiall trade be neglected by the Engliſh ſluggiſh injudicious Court Committees; if a free trade were open, diligent induſtrous Merchants would leave no place unaſſayed where there is great hopes or certain aſſurance of large profit, the profitable trade from India to Moco in the Red Sea, the way to inrich our uſurers with more ſecurity of conſcience by letting Moneyes at intereſt to Heathens rather then to Chriſtians and at double the Rates, for their greater incouragement. Induſtrious men in open trade will find out far more ſeverall ſorts of Commodities, then the India injudicious Courts (never exerciſed in the practick of that commerce) doe looke into, and no doubt but as beneficiall.

Captaine *Matthew Wills* his information.

NOw from Surrat to China, Engliſh Broad Cloth and Kerſeys, do produce 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. for one profit; Indico, Narrow and broad Baftas, Blew Byrams, Cankeens, doe produce 6. 8. and 10. for one profit, Narrow and broad Baftas, white Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Nutmeggs, divers ſeverall ſorts of goods doe produce 3, 4, 5, 6. for one profit.

This Captain *Matthew Wills* told me, for he was commander of the Ship London, which was the firſt Ship that ever the Engliſh had in thoſe parts, for the Portugals did Fraight him by the conſent of the Preſident and Councell of Surrat, the reaſon was that the Dutch & Portugals was at difference at that time, ſo that they were faine to fraight one of our Ships preſently after the Peace was concluded between the Engliſh and Portugals; and from China to Goa and ſo to Surrat produced mighty profit in ſeverall commodities, as China raw Silke, and woven Silke, in abundance of varieties of all Stuffes, Cobweb Lawnes, Cloth of Gold, Tiſſue, and ſilver, for a boult of rich Damaske containing 32. yards, for 3. or 4. Rials of 8. a peece; of China Earthen ware, they bought for little or nothing farre cheaper then we buy our Earthen ware in England, China Roots, and divers other druggs and commodities, for there is great ſtore of Coper, worth little or nothing, and great ſtore of Gold; for the Portugals brought abundance of Gold caſt in the faſhion of Sugar-loves, and doe produce 40. 45. and 50. per cent profit in India, But from Bantam, Macaſſer, Japarra, Jambee, Achine, Tickeo; Priman, doe yeeld

yeeld many rich commodities, Cloves, Mace, Nutmeggs, Tortleſhells, long Pepper, white Pepper, and ſeverall ſorts of round Pepper, Cuburbs, Caſhaw-Lignum, Caſhaw-Fiſtula, Lignum-Allowes, Ruburb, China Roots, China Ginger preſerv'd, Tamerin preſerv'd China Ware, Muske, Civet, and divers of innumerable of druggs and commodities which doe produce 2. 3. 4. for one profit in Perſia and Moco in the Red Sea; theſe commodities will yeeld good profit at Surrat, but not ſo much as at Moco or Perſia, I bought at Battavia 6. Butts of Tortle Shels which I ſold at Surrat for two for one profit; and divers other ſeverall ſorts of commodities as aforeſaid, which I ſold at Surrat for 50. 60. 70. and 80. per cent: which at that time we bought our commodities at Battavia, which was at the worſt hand becauſe the Dutch made the Chinaces, Javaes, pay cuſtome in their own Countrey and all other Nations both in and out, for then at that time Bantam was not opened; and after the Engliſh went to Bantam the Javaes came within the Dutch Court of Guard, and entred into the Town of Jacatra, and kill'd many of the Dutch, and made them flye into the Caſtle, and the Javaes perſuing of them to the Caſtle walls, for they hate a Dutch man ſo bad as the devill, and doe love the Engliſh extraordinary well, ſo ſince Jacatra which the Dutch call Battaiva which in Engliſh is new Holland, is not one third part ſo bigge as it hath been, becauſe that the Javaes doth Sally into the Towne and burne it, the Javaes are very deſperate. About 20. yeares ſince the Dutch had three men of War riding in Bantam road, the Admirall carryed 36. Peeces of Ordinance, the Vice-Admirall 32. Peeces, the Rear-Admirall 26. Peeces, there came three Javaes in a little Boate aboard the Admirall, two of them went into the great Cabbine, and killed the Captain, Maſter, two Merchants and three men more, and yet theſe three Javaes got off clear: I ſaw theſe Ships in Bantam Road; alſo the trade is very much decayed, the Dutch hath not the ſixth part of cuſtom and other duties as they had formerly. So much for the Southern parts in briefe,

From Surrat to Moco in the Red Sea, Tobacco doth produce 10. and 12. for one profit, Rice doth produce 6. and 7. for one profit, China ware 4. and 5. for one profit, Cloves, Mace; Nutmegs, and Pepper, do produce two for one profit, narrow and broad Baftas white, 70. per cent. Narrow Baftas blew, Byrames and Canikeenes two for one profit, Chaders, Bralls, Pentathoſe, Barbers aprons, Sallowes, fine Shaſhes, courſe Shaſhes, courſe and fine Girdles, doe

produce two and a quarter for one profit, Suger, Ginger preſerv'd, Suger-candy, Cotten-wooll, Cardimons, Sope, and Shooes, will produce two and three for one profit: alſo, all your Perſian commodities will yeeld very good profit at Moco.

There is divers ſorts of ſeverall commodities which you bring from Surrat, and out of the South-ſeas which produce 2, 3, 4, and 5. for one profit; this I know to be true, for I have ſold many of theſe commodities as aforeſaid at Moco.

And from Moco to Surrat, Eſtridges Feathers, Ruinas, Opium, Beazer Stones, Cloth of Tiſſue, many rich Gums and Druggs, which doe produce two for one profit and upwards; but for your Eſtridge-Feathers, I do wiſh no man to ſell them at Surrat but for to bring them for England, for I have made ten for one profit ſelling of them in England.

And now I doe returne to the firſt center from which I began: The Iſland of Madagaſcar or St. Lawrence, a gallant commerce of trade may be made in few yeeres, if wiſe and diſcreet men had but the managing of it, in a very ſhort time it might be made a ſecond Ormus, for it doth ſtand in the very center of the world for trade withall Nations, and nearer by 2000. Leagues then Ormus was to all Nations in Aſia, for the Northermoſt part of this Iſland doth lye within eleven degrees and a half of the Equinoctiall, which is very near to Cape Comrine, which is the Southern moſt part of India; ſo that, moſt parts in India, Aſia, Affrica, doe lye neer adiacent to Madagaſcar, and many commodities which this Iſland doth afford is tranſported to the neighbouring Countreyes as aforementioned: and in ſhort time all the Countreys in Aſia and India would come and trade with you, and Portugals and many other Nations if once a trade was ſettled.

Eccleſ. 34. 9, 10, 11. and 12.

9 *A man that hath travelled, knoweth many things, and he that hath much experience will declare wiſdome.*

10 *He that hath no experience knoweth little: but he that hath travailed is full of Prudence.*

11 *When I travelled, I ſaw many things: and I underſtand more then I can expreſſe.*

12 *I was oft times in danger of death, yet I was delivered becauſe of theſe things.*

1 Sam. 17. 29.

What I have I now done, is there not a cauſe. There

There is yet another good way in my weak Judgement to raiſe a great fortune and increaſe of wealth thereby which me thinkes our rich uſurers and money Mongers ſhould looke after, and that is by raiſing a banck or ſtock in India, to be put out at intereſt at the uſuall rates there, that is one pound, and one pound and five ſhillings a moneth, or more; accompting 28. dayes to a moneth, the time of the moones circumference, which makes 13. monethes in the yeere, and ſo produceth 13. l. per cent. intereſt, per an. at the leaſt rate, and 16. pound 5. ſhillings per cent. at the higheſt rate; which is double the rate in Chriſtendome, and not ſo offenſive to God in letting out money to the Heathen and Idolatrous people, and the hazard of breaking and looſing of their principall nothing at all dangerous, or farre leſſe then in England, the name of a Bankroupt being more odious, and ſtricter Lawes to binde men to honeſt performance of ſuch covenants: and the uſurers or money maſters in banck may get more, and advance their eſtates by furniſhing men with moneys (or wares at a dearer rate, provided in fitting ſeaſon) upon their ſeverall voyages to Perſia, Bantam, Moco, &c. at 20. or 25. per cent. profit or more at the ſhips return, beſides the over ratement of their goods 10. or 20. per cent. which in all will produce 30. or 40. per cent. profit or more, which is uſuall in 6. monethes or ſhorter time, and at 60. per cent. profit to Achin upon a yeares voyage or leſſe, more then the overratement; and the ſuperfluity of their ſtock may be returned home by exchange either to Engliſh at 50. per cent. profit or dearer rates, eſpecially to Dutch and Portugals, &c. and away by exchange may peradventure be found from Perſia into Turkey to Conſtantinople at a farre greater advantage; for the uſuall Rates of the exchange from India to Spahan in Perſia (at my being in thoſe parts) was 60. per cent. profit, and ſure from Spahan to Conſtantinople will be an advantage gotten, and ſo alſo raiſed from Conſtantinople to London, to the Bankers great improvement of their ſtock, and a good help or ſtay in theſe obſtructive dangerous plundering times, to have ſome part of their Eſtates abroad in ſecurity to great advantage, rather then to hide it in the earth (where no doubt but much treaſure is at this time hidden in England) to preſerve it from the ſpoyling hands of Malignant Plunderers, as it is often times (to their griefes) met withall, or utterly loſt to their poſterity (through great ſecreſie) thus much for the trade outwards, and in India, and now for the trade home wards from India, that is moſt beneficiall and advantageous making 3. 4. or 5. for one or more as before I have related.

The commodities from thence are innumerable and of many ſundry ſorts all beneficiall, yet the India company looks after noon but the chiefe, as Callicoes, or Baftas broad and narrow, (white and coloured) Dimmities, Necaines, Saloes, Pintadoes and other ſorts of Lynnen or Stuffes made of Cotten Yarne, and Cotten Yarne it ſelfe, and Cotten wooll, and Spices of all ſorts, as Pepper, Cloves and Mace, Cynomon and Ginger, Suger, Wormeſeed, Rubarb, and Green-Ginger, China Roots, and many ſorts of druggs, and Salt-Peeter, Indico, Gumlack, muske, Civet, Amber-greece, Pearle, and Diamonds, &c. of which ſorts ſome alſo they regard not but permit their Merchants (ſervants and ſea-men) to trade in alſo, excepting Chiefly, Linnens, Spices and Indico, and ſome other of ſpeciall note for moſt profit.

But India affordeth and would afford many more rich commodities to induſtrious underſtanding Merchants, either in an open free or interloping trade, if men might have liberty and convenience to paſſe into India.

Thoſe which Judgement leads me to conceave beneficiall (and which if I could have obtained liberty for my paſſage into India for conſiderable fraight, which was maliciouſly denied me (a member of the company) and granted (to Aliens) and ſtrangers of forraign Nations, Enemies in religion, and to the accord of commerce (gratis) I would have put in practice and made tryall to mine own and Countreyes welfare, according to that ſmall inſight I had attained by my ſhort time of abode in that Country) are theſe as followeth, beſides thoſe before mentioned and neglected by the India company, of which none have yet made tryal of or very few, & are not nor ſhould not have been prejudiciall to the company in no degree: As Gun-powder, and Sope, for a penny a pound, better then our Caſtle Sope: dying ſtuffes, and the ingredients thereto, and skill to make the Colours to hold as in India, Pintadoes, which our Engliſh dyers much effects and deſires (as I have heard ſay) the Art thereof, and the Art of laying on Gumlack in colours upon Turnes ware, much deſired in England, alſo Cammels haire, for Beaver-makers, and Felt-makers, brought over rough and unpickt and ſold by Turkey Merchants for about 18. per pound, but might be had cheaper in India and Perſia then in Turkey, and the haires thereof being pickt out in India, as at home it coſteth the Beaver maker 9 pence per pound, the picking may be done in India for a penney the pound or thereabouts, and takes away almoſt

one

one half of the weight, then its worth 4. ſhilling per pound, and is farre leſſe Bulkey and more fitting for tranſportation, and is better haire then that brought out of Turkey, as a Pattern of a Felt made in Perſia ſhewed to a Beaver-maker (Maſter *Rogers* by name) who vallued the Felt at 30. ſhillings, and coſt me in Perſia not aboue five ſhillings at the moſt, and from thence by his advice its poſſible to bring Felts ready fitted to the Block for any faſhion in requeſt, at farre cheaper rates then to be made in England; alſo in theſe diſtractive, murdering, killing times of warre, Buffe to be made in India would prove an excellent good and profitable commodity, to be made much better of their ſtrong Buffille hides, and far cheaper then at home.

Perſia ſheepe-skins an excellent Fur, fine and warme, worne by Princes in Chriſtendome, and uſefull to make Cover-lidds like Ruggs for great Perſons Bedds, being ſoft as Silk, and finely Curled and of a Grayiſh colour, of which I know none but my ſelfe have ever made tryall of, and ſold them to good profit and more might have made of them but that I ſold them to a friend, I would have put many commodities to the tryall of making their which the Countrey yet affords not, as Fuſtians, ſtrong Dimmities, fine and courſe Buckerams black, and in colours, all ſorts of Tapes made of calico, fine and courſe, broad and narrow, Leather Tand or untand and in colours, Goat-Skins, Parchment, and Paper, fitted to the ſizes in England, and Guilded Leather for Hangings, curious Painted and Guilded Bed-ſteeds, Stooles, Chaires, round Tables inlaid with mother of Pearle, Aggets and Cornelians, Quilts, Curtains and hangings of Silk, Pintadoes and fine imbrodred guilted Cappes, Waſcoats, and under-breeches for men, excellent for uſe and cheape, and ſome for women, both for rich and poor, Covers for Bookes of all ſizes, excellent good and cheape Eſtridge-Feathers, Leather and Paper Fannes, curiouſly wrought and guilded for Gentle-women, Beades, Pendants, and Rings of many ſorts of Stones, as Chriſtall, Agget, Cornelion, Jaſper, Elitropian, &c. Agget Cups and Diſhes of ſeverall ſorts, and Turtle Shels, with curious Cheſts, Cabinets and Boxes of Ivory and Ebony, inlay'd with ſeverall materials, Silk of all ſorts, China, Perſia and India Velvets, Sattens, Taffities, Damasks, Perſia Mellicks wrought with Gold, and India Cottens, alſo variety of deſirable Stones of ſeverall ſorts, fit for Tomb-makers, Chimny Peeces, and Pavements, for Noblemen and great perſons, Summer-Roomes, cut and carved in ſeverall Faſhions, Formes and Figures, according to

Musters in other materials, in regard of their cheapnesse and workeman-ship, in cutting such hard Stones in India will be of much Accompt in this Kingdom and else where among persons of severall qualities, conditions, and Arts. The variety of severall commodities is so great and their quantities to be had in these parts, that I should spend a great deale of time and Paper in recounting them, and yet should not be able to reckon up half their numbers; for new will daily be found out if open or free Trade were once on Foot; all which would convert to the benefit of the plantation at Saint Lawrence or Madagascar; and no doubt but imploy much more shipping, and men to be made active and skilfull Marriners and Seamen then yet that trade hath produced. If I had made another voyage into India I would have endeavoured to have transported Maultsters, distillers of Strong-waters, Brewers of Beer and Wine, makers of Tobacco, Cutters to have made India Tobacco, Curers to have made India Tobacco (ill cured there) as good as Verinas or other Countreyes of farre greater esteem in Persia) yet that of India yeelded in Persia as before mentioned foure for one; Gardiners, Painters, or good Picture makers, Clock-makers, &c. with mowers and their utensels to teach the Indians the use of Hay-making, [illegible] of which in time of drought (commonly 6. or 7. months in a [illegible] their Cattle are bare and almost starved, which might also have [illegible] benefit of my Countrey-men. I would also have put in practice [illegible] of Flax and Hempe by transporting seed thither, which if it should take effect and grow as in cooler Countreys Christian Linnen (as I call it) would be made there and brought into all parts of Christendome at farre cheaper rates then now it is at, and be of more esteeme in India and other Eastern Countreys then Callicoes or other heathen Linnen, and all these things whatsoever mentioned in this Treatise, the plantation at Madagascar or Saint *Lawrence* may have the benefit and accommodation thereof, either by manufacture already made or to be put in practice there, in regard of the cheapnesse of the labours of men women and Children in India, at a penny, three halfe pence, or two pence a day to maintain themselves and families, and much more cheaper may it be done at Madagascar, where all sorts of better diet may be had, cheaper then in India, and slaves both in Madagascar and India and other parts may be bought for a trifle, besides the Plantation once setled, multitude of arts men would flock out of India and other parts to live among Christians, where they may be more

free

free from injuſtice and wrong, tirranny and oppreſſion, then in any Eaſtern or Aſian Kingdoms elſe beſides; yet one thing more I have forgot concerning defence againſt Forraign Enemies or Natives; for Forraign Enemies, that requires greater Judgement then for mine fortification defenſive and offenſive, to which I referre my Cenſure: but for defence or offence againſt the Natives (Salvages) its more eaſie to defend or reſiſt then in any other habitable places of the world, where Engliſh have ſeated themſelves.

For (as I underſtand it) they (the Salvages elſe-where) have not onely Darts, but Bowes and Arrowes more dangerous to annoy a farre off, and more numerous to diſcharge, as alſo great knotty Clubbs, but here at Saint Lawrence they have no weapons but Darts, and of them not numerous, nor eaſie to carry; and for defence of or from them I will make bold to lend my advice; In India Buffe (as before mentioned) may be had in great quantities and very cheape, with which men being armed onely upon their Shirts and Linnen breeches, with Coats and breeches, and if they pleaſe Buskins to tye about their Leggs, there is no feare of Darts to hurt or annoy them as I conceave, which alſo is lighter and eaſier then other Iron Armes; for offence to them, light Muskets, Carbines are uſefull, and fowling Peeces will doe good Service; to them may be added light ſhort Swords, and dainty light Bucklers to be had in India: and alſo India light and ſhort Bowes with forked or broad Arrow heads exceeding cheape, which notwithſtanding their Gunnes and Swords and Bucklers they uſually have both Bowes and Arrowes in a light quiver, at their backs, and by which Children or Boyes of 10. or 12. yeares of age may doe good Service againſt the Salvages, who may keep themſelves in ſafety at further diſtance then their Darts can reach, and yet annoy the Enemy exceedingly If the State of this land pleaſe to lay ſome eaſie impoſte or exciſe upon trade in generall, to and from India, and from port to port their, and to other Eaſtern Countreys, it will be no burden but an exceeding gainfull Trade, and exceeding helpfull and advantagious to the Plantation. As alſo a Remonſtrance ſet out in publique, to excite men both traders and others, to voluntary contribution, it will alſo much a vaile (as by example) even aboard the Engliſh fleete Anno 1628. conſiſting onely of two Ships, the Jonas 7. or 800. Tun and Expedition about 200. Tun, Captain *Swanly* Admirall, at whoſe motion the whole Fleet of poore Seamen, contributed 250. pounds towards the furtherance of an Hoſpitall at Blacke Wall for the releiſe

relieſe of decayed or wounded India Sea-men, with a proviſoe that the India Court ſhould fix in the ſaid Hoſpitall in ſome convenient place, a table fairely written, expreſſing every Benefactors name, with his ſum contributed, purpoſely required for the encouragement of others to follow their example, and not to forbeare ſuch charitable actions, which ſome Sea-men excepted againſt having formerly contributed to Schooles and Churches in Virginia, and Wapping Church, and other men aſſumed the glory to themſelves, which much diſcouraged them; and muſt needs be a blur to the India Court to reject their voluntary contribution, by ſubſcription to be abated out of their wages, in neglecting and refuſing ſuch free benevolence, which being followed was hoped and promiſed by all Merchants, and Sea-men, would have ere this day have amounted to ſuch a conſiderable ſumme of money as would have purchaſed many hundred yea perhaps thouſands of pounds per annum. to that Hoſpitall. But that clauſe or proviſoe, to have the Benefactors names ſet up (as before related) in the Hoſpitall, hath cauſed the ſame to be had ſtill in contempt or of little uſe, becauſe it ſhould not dimme the India Governours and Committees their fames and eſtimations, by raiſing an Hoſpitall out of their poore ſervants purſes, and ſhame of their owne backwardneſſe. But ſuch free benevolence and contribution to the furtherance of the plantation, and ſet on foote (which I perſwade my ſelfe will be much more enlarged by Merchants and Sea men, that know or conceive the accommodation thereof) will adde exceedingly to the bringing that buſineſſe in a ſhort time to good perfection.

And if his Majeſty pleaſe to adde or beſtow, titles of honour or dignitie to deſerving men, according to the number of the people they tranſport, plant and ſettle their habitation in Madagaſcar at their owne charge: to be conferred upon them either imediately by himſelfe, or elſe in that Country by a Vice-roy, Lieutenant, or Deputy, authorized by his Majeſty thereunto, (as honours of that Country to be of great eſteeme) it may peradventure induce rich monied men, Gentlemen and Younger Brothers, &c. to be more forward in the accompliſhment of this worthy deſigne to its better perfection.

I'ts now abont thirteen yeeres ſince I returned from India, and in the way home from Saint Laurence, my affections have ever ſince been bent again to theſe parts, and to endeavour to doe my King and Country

Country ſervice, as well as to benefit my ſelfe, and to that end gave the India Court ſome hint or intelligence thereof, which they contemned. But envey, malice, revenge, and cruell oppreſſion, hath hindred it for nine yeeres together, before I could come to any (though bad end) with the Indian Court for the intollorable wrongs ſuſtained by them and their ſervants: and ſithence ſickneſſe now almoſt ſix yeeres compleate hath letted me to undertake againe that voyage (either by Dutch or Portugals Ships which I intended having moſt malitiouſly been denied my paſſage in the Engliſh Ships) and now in regard ſickneſſe hath ſo debilitated my body in all parts and members thereof, that I am not able to goe or ride, and with much paine impulſed to ſcribble this rude diſcourſe, and being aged ſixty yeeres, and now not fit for travell, having one foote and more already in the grave, and ſo dearely affecting the furtherance of this ſo hopefull and accommodable a plantation, eſpecially in this turbulent troubleſome and obſtructive times, which cauſeth many good men and women, to forſake their native Country, I have attempted (preſuming upon courtuous acceptance, the maine end I expect and looke after) to publiſh this rude yet true diſcourſe or tracktat, as many witneſſes yet living (I doubt not) but will give good teſtimony of what I have herein related, as that worthy noble Captaine (ſo well approved of by the right Honourable the high Court of Parliament) *Richard Swanley*, Mr. *Gregory Clement*, and Mr. *John Cartwright*, Merchants, Captaine *William Swanley*, Cap. *John Proud*, Mr. *Walter Hamond* Chirurgion, and Mr. *George Goſnell* Purſe's mate in the Charles, Captaine *John Weddall* Admirall but dead, *John Hamerton* and *Thomas White*, Citizens of London, and abundance of Seamen more whoſe names I have now forgotten or not living as alſo Mr. *Richard Wilde* and Mr. *George Page*, though deadly adverſaries to me and mine (not only malitiouſly threatning but wickedly executing our ruine, all at one time reſident at Saint Laurence three moneths together) and I appeale alſo to the teſtimony of M. *William Methold*, at preſent Deputy-governour of the India Company, and Mr. *Thomas Kirridge*, a preſent Committee therein, and many Southern factors with whom I have no acquaintance, hoping that ſome of them whoſe abilities and judgements exceede mine, will for the Glory of God and the good of their King and Country, adde their more prevalent perſwaſions both by tongne and pen, to this moſt honourable and famous action; for want of which my prayers to

God ſhall not be wanting to put good Chriſtians in minde to undertake this moſt honourable pious action, and to proſper their handiworke therein, to Gods glory, the honour of King Charles, and his Royall Iſſue, and my endeared native Country its welfare and accomodation, which my rude pen hath begun, and as it were broken the Ice for their more cleare and eaſie paſſage to ſo good and pious a worke, which I much deſire and ſhould joy to ſee performed, as alſo more eſpecially to ſee or heare that the right honourable the High Court of Parliament, would take it into their conſideration to make it a buſineſſe of much good conſequence to the ſtate of this Kingdome; or others, Noblemen, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, &c. had begun to ſet the action on foot, wiſhing alſo that I had either ability of purſe or ſtrength of body, (being at preſent decrepit in all my limbes) to further the ſame which I would not ſpare, though aſſured to be no gainer thereby my ſelfe, and though I ſhould in that action loſe my life, and bury my bones in the vaſt ocean ſea, or in a barbarous Country.

Chap. XIIII.

A beneficiall trade to be made at the Port of Swollow road, where all Chriſtian Ships and others reſort at fitting times; incouragement to young Merchants or decayed perſons of a good and honeſt repute at home in their owne Country, a meanes to draw on Adventurers in purſe and perſon to Madagaſcar.

ONe thing I had forgotten which now comes to my minde, which will with all the other advantages in trade, adde much to the benefit, either of private men, or to the accommodation of the plantation as aforeſaid, and that is as followeth; At ſwollow roade, the port or haven for Ships ſent to Surrat in India, upon the ſhore in open fields is uſually kept a Bazor, Market or Faire, during the aboade of the Engliſh Ships there, which ſometime laſteth a moneth two or three together, where the Engliſh have a Tent for their Preſident or Councell to ſit or lye in at their pleaſure, and their to are annexed a Tent for the Merchants of the Maryne, the Companies ſervants, (ſo called becauſe they are alotted to do ſervice there in lading and reading of the Ships) and the Engliſh houſe Purſer or his Mate, hath another Tent accommodable for him to give order for buying proviſion of freſh victualls for the Ships, and other ſervices.

ſervices. And the Dutch company likewiſe have the ſame conveniency, diſtant about a quarter of a mile one from the other. But the Bazor or market place for proviſion of victuals, or for ſea commodities, and Marriners their inveſtments for merchandizing of all ſorts, is annexed to the Engliſh Tent, like a little Town, with a ſtreet or two, and many Tents of Banians, richly furniſhed with all manner of wares, which they ſell both to Engliſh and Dutch, but moſt to the Engliſh, who are the more Royall Merchants; and the Banians buy alſo ſuch goods as they bring out of England, or from other parts in India, where they have been in trading. By which meanes the Banians get great ſtore of wealth by ſuch trading at the Maryne, with Engliſh, Dutch, Portugals, and others; the benefit whereof may all be accrewed to the Engliſh, which had I gone a ſecond voyage for India, either for the company if they thought good, or my ſelfe, I would have put in practice, and am aſſured of great advantage and profit to have redounded thereby; and the more incouragement I had thereunto by ſome of the chiefeſt Banians themſelves, who put it into my head, and promiſed to be my aſſiſtants therein and layed me downe a way how to effect the ſame to my great profit, viz by buying in the time of raynes 5 6 or 7 moneths time beforehand all ſorts of vendible commodities fit for ſale at the ſhips arival, and to ſell the ſame againe unto the ſeamen and marriners at 20 or 30 per cent. profit, ready money; and faithfully promiſed to aſſiſt me with moneis for the inveſtments at eaſie rates, and ſo to put them off againe for me as aforeſaid, ſome good experience I had of their affection and fidelity towards me in a high degree, though a cloſe priſoner.

It fortuned that during that time the ſhip Ionah returned from Bantam to Surrat with ſtore of Spices, eſpecially Cloves, which at their departure from Surrat to Bantam, and about ſix moneths paſt were a drug or unvendible commodity, but at the Ships arival inhaunſted ſuddenly to a great price, to almoſt double money the price they coſt at Bantam, whereupon the Banian Uſurers and Brokers pitying my intollerable wrongs, came to viſit me and offered me great curteſies beyond my expectations, which was in adviſing me to buy up preſently all the Cloves in the Ship Ionah, amounting to many thouſand pounds, and they would ſell them againe for me to 40 50 or 60, per cent. profit, I made them curteous and thankfull reply for their freindly advice, and made known unto them the impoſſibility in me to effect it, partly in regard for want of monies to buy them up,

which muſt be with ready money, and partly in regard I was a priſoner and had not liberty to goe about ſuch or any other buſineſſe. To both which impediments in me, they propounded preſent cure and accommodation, and firſt for monies they would ſupply me, with ſuch quantities as the buſineſſe ſhould require; and ſecondly, for want of my liberty, they adviſed me preſently to write to Captaine *Richard Swanley*, Commander of the Ship Ionah, with whom they knew I had good correſpondency and friendly familiarity, to procure his aſſiſtance therein, upon which their incouragement and friendly perſwaſions; I wrote preſently to Captaine *Swanley*, to intreat his furtherance therein, and to allot him the halfe ſhare therein, and to furniſh him with money, but he being overawed by the uſurping power of a tyrannous Prelident, with whom at that preſent he was out of favour, durſt not attempt the buſineſſe, which might have been beneficiall to us both ſome thouſand of pounds, which by his neglect, fell into the hands of his and my adverſaries, *Richard Wilde* Preſident, and *George Page* one of the Counſell

And this I conceive needfull to manifeſt for two reaſons, the one to give information what benefit may be made by the Marine trade onely, without ventering further to ſea, which my ſelfe if I could have obteined (but moſt ungratefully denied) paſſage into India for my money (which was freely given to aliens and ſtrangers) I would have made my cheifeſt inveſtments in that way of commerce (which would not in any ſort have been prejuditiall to the India Company) and would not have doubted thereby to have raiſed as great or greater fortune to my ſelfe proportionable to my paines and ſmall adventure, then the India Court hath done or is like to doe to the honourable Companies advancement, with their Maſſie ſtock and credit, which perhaps was the cauſe of their envie towards me, leaſt it ſhould turne to their great reproofe. The other reaſon is for the encouragement of all honeſt induſtrious Merchants, whoſe fortunes have failed in their lawfull vocations, eſpecially my dearly affected Brethren the Merchant Adventurers of England, (who in regard of their beſt acquaintance & intelligence in generall who above all other Merchants) with various multitudes of European commodities and manufactures, fit for traffact and commerce) are the fitteſt men for theſe India imployments, both for exportation and importation) whoſe welfare proſperitie and felicity I wiſh as my owne) theſe Merchants I ſay or other, if they have lived at whom or abroad in credit

dit which the Banians of India make good inquiry after, and demean themſelves civilly in India, not rioting and laviſhing in thoſe unhealthfull and dangerous ſinnes to purſe, body, and ſoule, *Sha viva venus* deport themſelves affably and courteouſly towards the Banians, who themſelves will doe no great wrongs nor offer affront to any but will patiently beare all affronts and not reſiſt in word or deed (but yet perhaps will conceale malice along time, untill opportunity to wreake private revenge) they ſhall never want credit to far greater ſummes then they ſhall either need or reaſonably deſire.

I will yet make bold to adde ſomewhat more, to the furtherance of this plantation, If ſuch courſe or better (as wiſer men then my ſelfe ſhall conceive) be taken to encourage adventurers as was uſed at the firſt plantation of Virginia, it would peradventure prove ſucceſſull (in my weake apprehenſion) this is to allot every adventurer a 100 acres of Land for every 12 pound 10 ſhillings or leſſe diſburſed upon ſuperſcription in a booke to that purpoſe, and proportionable for ſmaller ſummes of monies, though but 20 ſhillings adventure but none lower, which my fooliſh conceit leades me to imagine, will make the adventures to riſe to a greater and more conſiderable ſum, to ſet that worke afoote more ſpeedily, laying aſide the advancement, by way of Lottery ſo much aſperced with infamy for robbing of poore people, and waſte full expence of a vaſt ſumme ſo collected, as in the laſt project for Virginia, unleſſe upon better approbation, and prevention by the States of this Kingdome, moreover to allot every labouring man or artificer, that will adventure his perſon, and beare his owne charge, a 100 acres of land free inheritance: and if ſome reaſonable proportion be alotted to women in that kinde, it may peradventure adde incouragement to them the ſooner to adventure their perſons in the voyage, alſo to proportion to every apprentice, (youth, boy, or young maide or girle,) tranſported at their maſters charge after the expiration of ſeven yeares, the inheritance of a 100 acres more or leſſe as wiſer judgements ſhall better approve of.

And no doubt but if Commiſſion be given to the Juſtices of every County, and Corporation in England (with incouragement of the Godly Miniſters in their ſeverall pariſhes, to incite men thereunto by application of the glory done to God, to convert ignorant ſoules to Chriſtianity, to adde honour and renowne to their gratious Soveraigne, and his royall poſterity, by enlargement of his dominions, to accommodate the welfare of their owne native Country, and com-

fort to their poore Chriſtian Brethren therein, with the great hopefull aſſurance to raiſe their owne fortunes and poſterity to great wealth and dignity) to frame bookes for ſuperſcriptions to that purpoſe, and ſhew their forwardneſſe by their owne good example, it will draw on adventurers apace, and cauſe that moſt worthy famous Plantation to flouriſh ſuddenly. And if freedome of cuſtomes be for a time remitted as at preſent to the adventurers, to Trenedado in America, it will alſo adde greater incouragement to the undertakers of this worthy noble action.

CHAP. XV.

The valour of the Engliſh Nation againſt the Salvages in Virginia and new-England, alſo of the Spaniards againſt a civill nation in America, or the weſt Indies, alſo of the Spaniards and Portugals againſt the Braſilians, and againſt the Indians a mighty warlike nation, alſo the deſigne of other Nations, jeering us for not ſetling a plantation ſomewhere in India for our ſuccour and defence, ought to ſtirre us up to ſuch an enterprize, the honour and bleſſing of a pious chriſtian nation, to ſettle true religion among Idolatrous heathen people, to Gods glory and honour; The barbarous cruell oppreſſion of the Dutch againſt the Engliſh at Amboyna in eaſt India, being to mighty and to ſtrong for the Engliſh to reſiſt.

IF any yet object the difficulty of ſetling a firme plantation in this excellent country of Madagaſcar, in regard of the large extent thereof, and multitude of inhabitants therein (as *Moſes* foretold what the children of Iſraell might pretend) ſaying in their hearts this nation is more then I, how can I caſt them out; Moſes made reply and ſaid, thou ſhalt not feare them, but remember what the Lord thy God did unto *Pharaoh*, and unto all Egypt, for the Lord thy God is among you, a God mighty and dreadfull, and ſurely if we of England take this worke in hand to Gods glory as they did (though not to caſt out but to convert ſoules) ſo ſhall the Lord our God doe unto all the people whoſe face we feare, either to convert or to confound them, let us againe conſider this peoples nakedneſſe, their want of Armes and unskilfullneſſe in managing warre, againſt experienced and well fenced ſouldiers, and let them alſo take notice of our nations valour paines and enterprizes, of greater difficulty and hazard, and no way ſo comparable for pleaſure, profit, conveniency, and accommodation, as in Virginia and New England, and let them more-

over

over call to minde the valour of the Spaniards in America, in conquering the great and rich Empire of weſt India, with a handful of men in compariſon of the multitudes of the people therein, who (as I take it being long ſince and many yeares paſt, ſince I read that ſtory) with 300 horſe entred the great City of Mexico, and tooke their Emperour priſoner, in the company of multitudes of his people, riding in his throne of State upon mens ſhoulders. Let them yet not alſo forget the Spaniards or Portugals their conqueſt over Braſillia that populous nation: and of the Portugals in Eaſt India forceing trade and commerce, and building ſtrong Cities and Forts, inhabiting therein in very prime places of India, as Goa, Dua, Damon, Dabull, Muſcat, Mallaco, &c. maugre the oppoſition of a mighty warlike Emperour the great Mogull, and the like at Ormus in Perſia *volens nolens*, that moſt famous antient warlike Nations, King and Kingdome of Perſia, in an Iſland within three leagues of his maine Land, that afforded not the planters any ſuccour at all, not ſo much as timber to build or wood to make fires withall, or cattell or graine to feed upon, or graſſe to ſuſtaine cattell, no not ſo much as a drop of freſh water to quench their thirſt, in ſo hot a clymate, but what the dewes from heaven afforded them, or they brought with them, or forced their ſuſtenance from the Perſian and Arabian coaſts neare adjacent, and yet brought their admirable worke to royall perfection, building that famous ſumptuous rich ſtrong City and Caſtle therein, ſurpaſſing the chiefe Cities of the world for wealth, for which it was accounted as the Diamond in the Ring, ſo the chiefeſt Citie for wealth in the round ring of the world, untill the Engliſh for wrong ſuſtained by or from the Portugals, over came it, and beate them out thereof (with the aſſiſtance of the Perſians by land) and moſt indiſcreetly left it to the diſpoſall of the King of Perſia; who would have been glad that the Engliſh would have kept it in their poſſeſſion. But now having found the ſweetneſſe of the enjoyment, many hundred thouſand pounds will not recover it againe, from him to its former perfection.

And let us not contemne the valour of the Hollanders who in our daies indeſpite of that mighty Emperour of Java Major, have builded themſelves a famous ſtrong City in his Country formerly called Iacatra, but ſince called Batavia, (the antient name by report, of Holland) for which the Emperour was ſo enraged againſt the Dutch, that at my being in India, in the yeare 1629. the report was that he

vowed

vowed by his heathen Gods, to race the City and expell the Dutch, though with the loſſe of the lives of many 100000 of his people (a moſt deſparate daring nation of them ſelves, who will venture upon moſt deſperate deſignes though apparent death before their eyes, as many experiences have bin proved of late; a deſperate enraged Java adventured to come a board an Engliſh Ship himſelfe, with an intent to kill all the men a board, or to die himſelfe; upon which deſperate deſigne he ſlew 4. 5. or 6. Engliſh or more before the reſt could knock out his braines and ſlay him) whom yet he threatned and put in execution to ſcaile their walls with heapes of his own ſubjects dead bodies, forceing them on by an Army behinde them to hinder their retreat, but to this day cannot prevaile againſt them. Then why ſhould the Engliſh Nation be daunted; ſo famous for valour in all parts of the knowne world, to enterprize this moſt noble and beneficiall plantation, that ever was yet attempted, and defended (if quarrels ſhould ariſe) to cauſe to take armes againſt ſuch weake and impotent people as well (if not more rather) then at preſent the adventurers into Trenedado in America, to a place (as I conceive) ſtrongly defended by Spaniards, who will oppoſe our Nation, with their utmoſt force and pollicy as to their moſt deadly foes (though at preſent counterfeit friends) how neceſſary is alſo this plantation in regard of the trade and commerce already on foote by the Engliſh in India, our owne Nation (eſpecially Merchants and Sea-men acquainted therewith are capable of.) And other Chriſtian Nations jeere us for not ſetling a place of refuge for our ſelves (in 30. yeares time as ſome of them have attained to great perfection in ſhorter time) upon any occaſion either prevention of diſtaſte to the Engliſh inhabiting among the tyranous jealous nations of Moores) to fetch them off in time of danger, if contention or cauſe of difference ſhould happen as is likely, and we have had experience thereof who upon every ſleight occaſion terrifie our people with whipping and chawbucking, and often impoſe upon them great fines and mulcts, with ſtrict hard and cruell impriſonments untill they have enforced the payment of their unjuſt oppreſſions, or for preventing our owne or other nations from robbing, ſea roving and piracy in thoſe parts, to the great dammage of the Engliſh Nation, which this plantation well accommodated will give good remedy there againſt: or to preſerve the credit accommodation and reputation of the Engliſh by trade and commerce or otherwiſe, as well in the orientall as occidentall parts of the world,

which

which if we neglect the Dutch or Portugals or both will out top and domineere over us by expelling us out of India, and encroach that wealthy action of commerce to their exceeding great advantage, and our irrecoverable, and deplorable loſſe.

What an honour, accommodation and happineſſe muſt it certainly be, to a pious Chriſtian proteſtant Nation, unſpotted and undefiled with Idolatry, Atheiſme, Papiſme, Anabaptiſme, Browniſme, Antinomianiſme, or otherwiſe hereſie or error, to be poſſeſſed with a quiet peaceable ſecure and wealthy habitation, in ſo excellent, pleaſant and fruitfull a Country, a little world in it ſelf, though large in extent, compared with England (being by computation 3. times as bigge or greater) for its defence diſtant from all other Countries many 100. leagues, whether neither Heathen, nor Idolatrous ſuperſtitious or Malignant Chriſtians can come to hurt or annoy them (being once ſetled therein) but by their own in ſupportable charge coſt dammage and apparent danger of life both by ſea and land.

And what an addition will it be to Gods glory to reduce and convert ſo many 100000. of brave perſonable affable people (poore ignorant ſoules) to chriſtianity, as the Spaniards boaſt of their workes of ſupererogation in that kinde in weſt India; but God forbid that we or any other Chriſtian nation ſhould chriſten them in their owne bloud, or baptize them (as by report) the Spaniards have done in their weſt India Plantation or conqueſt, even to the maſſacring of all or moſt part of the Natives and nationall inhabitants therein, and that with unheard of before and unparalel'd tirannous cruelty, by tying many of them together and laying wagers who ſhould ſlay moſt men, women and children, at one thurſt, with their long rapiers through their bodies. I ſhould greatly rejoyce, to ſee the day though I deſpaire to taſte of the comforts, as Moſes did of the land of Canaan, that the Engliſh, Scotch and Dutch all of one Religion, could perfectly and chriſtianly agree together in the enterprize and undertaking of this moſt honourable action (there being ſcope and roome enough for them all even the whole 3. Nations) which I conceive would make them a terrour, to all atheiſticall heathen and Idolatrous Chriſtians.

But ſhould as heartily grieve to hear of ſuch perfidious trecherous acts among Chriſtians, as that heretofore committed by the Dutch Commanders at Batavia, upon the Engliſh at Amboyna in India, which hath been twice publiſhed in print to the world, and yet no reſtitution

made for the intolerable wrongs ſuſtained to His Majeſties ſubjects, neither for the lives of the Maſſacred, nor the dammage of the Merchants (wherein I my ſelf ſuffer in great proportion. And I pray God we never heare of any more ſuch cruell Actions, and affronts from them, which may in time prove prejudiciall and diſaſtrous to both Nations whom (I conceive) it much concerns to live, as neare neighbours in Peace, Unity, and Amity together (which God grant to his glory and the comfort of both Nations.)

CHAP. XVI.

Eſquire Courteen his worthy enterprize to ſettle the beginning of a Plantation at Madagaſcar, the partiallity injuſtice and ingratitude of the India Courts againſt their true loyall Brothers Servants; and corrupt favour to their Iugling, debauched, undeſerving, meere hireling Servants. A commodity of great value to be regarded and ſearched for out at Madagaſcar and of great advantage to the obtainers thereof; Prince Rupert *in a great forwardneſſe to a hopefull Plantation at Madagaſcar, the Earle of* Arundels *intention to ſupply Prince* Ruperts *fayling in the project for Madagaſcar.*

REport hath lately ſince the beginning of this tractat brought to mine eare that, that Noble Eſquire *Courteene* hath ſet out this ſpring 1644. 3. Ships furniſhed with men, and all things fitting for preſent Suſtenance, Defence, Accommodation, for an immitation of a Plantation at Madacaſcar; to which Right Noble enterprize, the God of all grace, mercy and goodneſſe, grant him his bleſſing and proſperous ſucceſſe, the comfort of him and his and to the encouragement of others, to ſecond this right worthy noble enterprize, and grant the meanes which he hath (by report) uſed to finde, trade, and commerce with the Natives, by cauſing to be made glaſſe beads, in forme and colour to the Harranga, or Cornelians, (ſo highly by the Natives valued, be not contemned as counterfeit, and ſo deprive them of preſent ſuccour and releif (untill they can provide more ſtore of the Harranga, out of India) whereof I make ſome doubt, knowing their Curioſity and skilfullneſſe, to make choice of the right Cornelions, and their difference in eſteem of their Colour, Beauty, and Splendor free from ſpots and blemiſhes.

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The worthineſſe of this worthy noble Eſquire *Courteene* (for encouragement to others) to joyn with him in this his moſt worthy noble action I cannot chooſe but commend unto the world, though I came a ſtranger unto him, (and neither expect accommodation from him nor familiarity or acquaintance) and that is, that he not being bred a Merchant, but a Gentleman at the Innes of Court, and in the Kings Court ſhould be able of himſelf (with the aide of a few intelligent truſty Servants) to mannage ſo weighty a Trade and Commerce into India, as he hath done anſwerable in great proportion, to the great action of the whole Eaſt India Corporation, whoſe Governours, Deputies, and 24. or 26. Committees all bred Merchants of eſteem in their Vocation, with their multitude of Servants and Officers; of much more difficulty, diſcontent, diſcouragements inſudiciouſneſſe, partiallity in Juſtice and oppreſſion in Government, favouring (for by reſpects) Juglers, impoſters, debauched, and defamed perſons, and malicious revengefull Tyrants (meere mercenary hireling Servants) in their imployments in India, and diſcountenancing, ingratefully, diſreſpecting and cruelly oppreſſing their approved honeſt loyall brother Servants (intolerably wronged and abuſed in their Service in India, contrary to their own knowledge and check of their own accuſing conſciences, and faithfull promiſe, of reſtitution of wrongs, and orders of their own Courts, for gratification of their good Service as hereafter peradventure, I ſhall be coacted or impulſed (as God ſhall enable me with ſtrength of body (at preſent very weake) and ability of underſtanding to expreſſe and divulge to the world (both to the vindication of my own good name, credit, and reputation and admoniſhment to others (honeſt Merchants) that ſhall enter into their Service, to be cautious in their accord Covenant and agreement with ſuch ingratefull, partiall, and injuſt perſons, againſt whom though I could be content for Charity ſake (having to that end deferred it 13. yeares) to put up the affronts, and bury them in the grave of oblivion, yet perhaps my urgent neceſſitated caſe, will yet enforce me to make humble appeale and ſubmiſſive Petition, for juſtice againſt them, to the right Honourable High Court of Parliament though with much grief and tymorouſneſſe and regreet, to give the leaſt diſturbance to the weighty uſe and important affaires of the State and Kingdome in generall, by affording redreſſe of intolerable wrongs and oppreſſions to my ſelf and family, in particular utterly ruined in wordly Eſtate thereby, whoſe ſentence though it be *Summum Ius* in the ſevereſt kind

as the preſent India Governour hath out of his own accuſing conſcience in open Court acknowledged and Voted, and the preſent Deputy who ſince my return from India imployed thither preſident (the place with my ſelf was Ordained to execute) and underſtanding there more fully the wrongs I ſuffered, did by his kind Letter, condole my wrongs endured under a Tyrant Preſident his Predeceſſor (a man of matchleſſe mallice) and ſince his return now at preſent Deputy Governour hath by his Letters to me expreſſed his griefe and ſorrow for my wrongs and diſcurteſies the Court offered and affronted me withall, which lay not in his power to remedy; and yet ingratefully for private reſpects and unconſcionably in oppoſition to Republicke good lately rejected my honeſt humble Petition, and denied that to me a loyall Member of the Honourable Corporation for valuable conſideration, which they have freely and gratis afforded to Dutch and Portugals their deadly Enemies, in oppoſition to trade and commerce in India) yet I ſay, that ſentence proceeding from that pious juſt and Right Honourable High Court of Parliament ſhall be more acceptable unto me then great benevolence, gratifications, and reſtitutions of wrongs, from ſo corrupt a Court; now after 13. or 14. yeares detraction and procraſtination of time (ſo far quelling me, preſſing me down, and diſinabling me to wage Law with ſuch potent oppreſſing adverſaries, which ſome of themſelves have not ſtuck to tell me, that they are and will be to mighty for me to wage Law withall, and thereby have hindred and prevented my endeavours to get means in my lawfull vocation to obtaine maintenance to my ſelf, wife and 5. Children all thereby impoveriſhed and undone, which notwithſtanding I pray God to remit and forgive their ingratefull and uncharitable oppreſſion ſince (which themſelves bluſh and are abaſhed at, yet for their reputation ſake, will not reverſe their former iniuſt cenſures and decrees) as Saint *Stephen* prayed for them that ſtoned him to death: *Lord lay not this ſin to their charge.*

I have omitted one thing to give advice of, and that not out of forgetfulneſſe or neglect to others good (but to deale plainly with you) in hope to make a private benefit thereof to my ſelf (ſtill expecting and deſirous of a ſecond employment into India. And that was this, at my laſt being at Madagaſcar, it was my chance to eſpie juſt at our landing place, within a Rod or two of ſhoar in water, not above three Foot deep, a thing ſwiming on the top of the water a kind of Jelly like unto the Spawn of Froggs, about the quantity by my computation of a Peck or leſſe, but the colour at the ſudden ſeemed black, eſpeci-

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ally in the middle or thickeſt part thereof, but at the ſides and thineſt parts of an exceeding orient or ſplendant blew or purple colour, which being deſirous to apprehend and to ſee what it was, yet to eager for the apprehenſion before I well pondred to effect it, ſo raſhly prevailed with two Marriners to go into the water, and ſeeke to take it in their hands between them, and they as heedleſly endeavoured; but coming to take it up in their hands it broak all into peeces, ſome ſinking and ſome diſſolving, but that which made me admire and cauſe me to conceave highly thereof was, that it dyed a great part of the Salt water into a moſt glorious purple colour, which I then ſuppoſed it was the purple of the Sea, which if memory faile me not, I have either read or heard tell of, to be as precious as a Jemme of high eſteeme.

And now being unlikely (yet exceeding willing though Aged, Lame, and decrepit) to ſee theſe parts againe) I thought not fit to detaine longer from the knowledge of my Countrey-men wiſhing induſtrious men to take paines in the ſearch thereof, which no doubt neare ſhoares about that Iſland may be found in ſome quantity; which if they finde by this weake diſcription, I adviſe that 3. or 4. men at the leaſt, ſeeke to get under it a long Cloth or Sheet, and ſo lifting it up gently on all ſides, that it ſlide not out againe and to draine the water out of it, It may be preſently put into ſome Veſſell of Wood, Stone, Braſſe, or Pewter for its preſervation, and as occaſion is offered by tryall of ſome ſmall quantity at a time may be dryed in the Sunne and put in Boxes, my weake opinion is that it is a rich commodity, and may peradventure be worth the weight of it in Gold, which I would be glad to heare before I dye, that ſtore thereof may be found, and good experiment made of it. And perhaps no ill Counſell to the India Company to give order to their Ship Commanders, to take ſome paines in ſearching there for the ſame by their Boats Rowing along the ſhoar to diſcover new Creekes or Bayes or other accommodations that the Iſland may afford.

Yet further to informe you of an intention for the Plantation and ſending of Planters to the Iſland of Madagaſcar or Saint Lawrence. *Lloyds*

After that it was agreed upon at the Councell Board, that Prince *Rupert* ſhould go as Vize Roy for Madagaſcar, he was to have 12. Saile of his Majeſties King *Charles*, and 30. more Merchant men for to attend him in the Plantation and to have ſupplies yearly out of Eng- *Intelligence.*

land, and likewiſe it was agreed upon, and a charge given to the Govenour Sir *Morrice Abbot*, Sir *Henry Garway* and others of the Committee of that Honourable ſociety of the Eaſt India Company, to give all their loving aſſiſtance and furtherance to Prince *Rupert* in this deſigne whenſoever he came into Aſia or India. And all other parts neare adjacent, to the Iſland of Saint Laurence : I was at that preſent time when this was ordered, at the counſell table, and the charge given the aforeſaid Governour and Committees of the Eaſt India Company to that purpoſe. But Prince *Rupert* going into France and Germany, about his weighty affaires, and in the mean time it was thought fit and concluded upon ; that the Earle of Arundell Earle Marſhall of England, ſhould goe Governour for Madagaſcar or the Iſland of St. Laurence, being the moſt famous place of the world for a Magazeine to be ſetled.

This noble Earle hath written a booke to that purpoſe, and hath allowed weekely meanes to divers Sea-men which have good judgement and experience all over the Orientall Seas, and at Madagaſcar. This Honourable Earle was in that reſolution and readineſſe, that there were bills in print ſet upon the pillers of the Royall Exchange and other parts of the Citie, of his forwardneſſe towards the Iſland of St. Laurence : but being a Parliament coming, hindred that deſigne for Madagaſcar.

Chap. XVII.

The uſe of Ordnance, Guns and Printing long in uſe in China, before uſed in Chriſtendome, good admonition to give the glory to God, in this action and all others.

after *Loyds* intelligence.

THere are ill effects that fall upon the common-wealth in the forme of trade and commerce, in two ſeverall particulars, firſt by the Eaſt India trade, there is a very great loſſe to the King in his cuſtomes, by loſſe of all the cuſtome which that trade would have produced in all this time, and of the encreaſe alſo of trade which that employment had brought with it, his Majeſties farme of his cuſtomes had yeilded many thouſand pounds a yeare, more then now they

they have done : if the East India Company had but received ſatisfaction for their wrongs done to them in India by the Hollander; laſtly their fiſhing upon our coaſts the common-wealth looſeth that which they gaine, which is marvellous increaſe of trade, of ſhips and Marriners, whereby their navigation is mightily ſtrenghtened, their Marriners multiplied, and their trade increaſed; of all which this common-wealth is deprived, and theirs enriched. Well may the Indians aſcribe ſo much to the light of their underſtanding, that they doe account the reſt of the world blind in compariſon of them; onely they vouchſafe to the people of Europe this honour, to call them one eyed men, which alſo *Maffeius* taketh notice of, in his hiſtory of the Indies, that thoſe people dare beyond modeſty to bragge, that the Chineſes have two eyes, the Europians one, and all the reſt of the people of the world are blind, and indeed they doe approve themſelves to be quicke ſighted enough, for they are the Antipodes of Chriſtians, and are in ſcituation fartheſt remote from them, and yet can finde the meanes to pry into the mines and treaſure of the Chriſtian world.

For the Chineſes are abſolutely the gallanteſt Nation in the world, they had the uſe of Printing, & of Powder and Ordinance 500. yeares, before any Chriſtian knew it, likewiſe they have the old Teſtament, and I have ſeen them play ſtage playes in India, upon the Hiſtory of the old Teſtament. Alſo they doe write of the creation of the world 6000. yeares before us or any other nation, this is very certaine and true upon my credit; and therefore I ſay it is high time that the Parliament will be pleaſed for to caſt an Eye in the Government of Trade, for the decay of Trade is exceeding great, and the Common-wealths loſſe infinite.)

Now for concluſion of this rude indigeſted Pamphlet (truly though unskilfully related) be pleaſed to accept of the good counſell of *Moſes*; to the Children of Iſrael (if it ſhall pleaſe God of his free grace mercy and goodneſſe to grant ſo great a bleſſing to this Nation in theſe diſtractive times) which may induce, impulſe, and compell good Chriſtians to ſeeke out for ſafety to their perſons ſuſtenance for their lively-hood, and freedome to ſerve God, in a true religious way, acceptable to His Sacred Majeſty and conſenant to the preſcript rule of the Goſpell to remember; That when thou haſt Eaten and filled thy ſelfe, thou ſhalt bleſſe the Lord thy God for the good Land, which

which he hath given thee (as it followeth in the latter end of the eighth Chapter of *Dutronomy*,) and beware leſt thou ſay in thy heart, my power and the ſtrength my own hand hath prepared me this aboundance, conſonant to this is that good advice of Famous *Du Bartus* in French, tranſlated by worthy *Ioſuah Silveſter*.

Neva diſant ma main faict ceſt œuvre,
On ma vertut cebel œuvre æ par faict;
Mais dis ainſi dieu par moy a faict,
Dieu eſt ſantheur dei peu de bien que je' œuvre.

Say not my hand this work to end hath brought,
Nor this my vertue hath attained to;
Say rather thus, this God by me hath wrought,
Gods Author of the little good I doe.

FINIS.

Errata.

COurteous Reader, by reaſon of the falſe tranſcribeing of the Copy theſe faults are paſt, which we deſire you to mend with your Pen.

In the Epiſtle to the Reader l. 9. for *detractueſſe* read *detractment.* in the Contents, Chap. 7. l. 3. *the Sants*, r. *them Pheſants.* page 1. l. 14. *deſirous*, r. *deſired.* p. 2. l. 28. *denied not*, r. *denied it, not.* p. 24. l. 25. *the Sants*, r. *them Pheſants.* p. 26. l. 26. *Cattanents*, r. *Cataveuts.* p. 27. l. 16. *with*, r. *to which.* p. 28 againſt line 22. *R. B.* wants in the margin. p. 32. l. 28. *Almond*, r. *Allom.* p. 44. againſt line 7. *R. B.* wants in the margin. p. 52. l. 22. *aecord*, r. *action.* p. 54. in line 14 and 15. blot out *Cutters to have made India Tobaeco.* p. 55. l. 4. *then for mine* r. *then mine for.* p. 61. l. 3. *ſha viva*, r. *alea viua.* p. 66. l. 23. *immitation* r. *initiation.* p. 67. l. 4. *came*, r. *am.* p. 71. againſt line 29. *R. B.* wants in the margin. p. 72. l. 6. 7. 8. 9. for

Neva diſant ma main faict ceſt ænnre,
On ma vertut cebel æunre æ par faict;
Mais dis ainſi dien par moy a faict,
Dieu eſt ſantheur dei pen de bien que je onre.

reade,

Ne va diſant ma main a faict ceſt œuure,
On ma vertu ce bel œuure a par faict;
Mais dis ainſi dieu par moy l'our a faict,
Dieu eſt l'autheur du peu de bien que je'oure.